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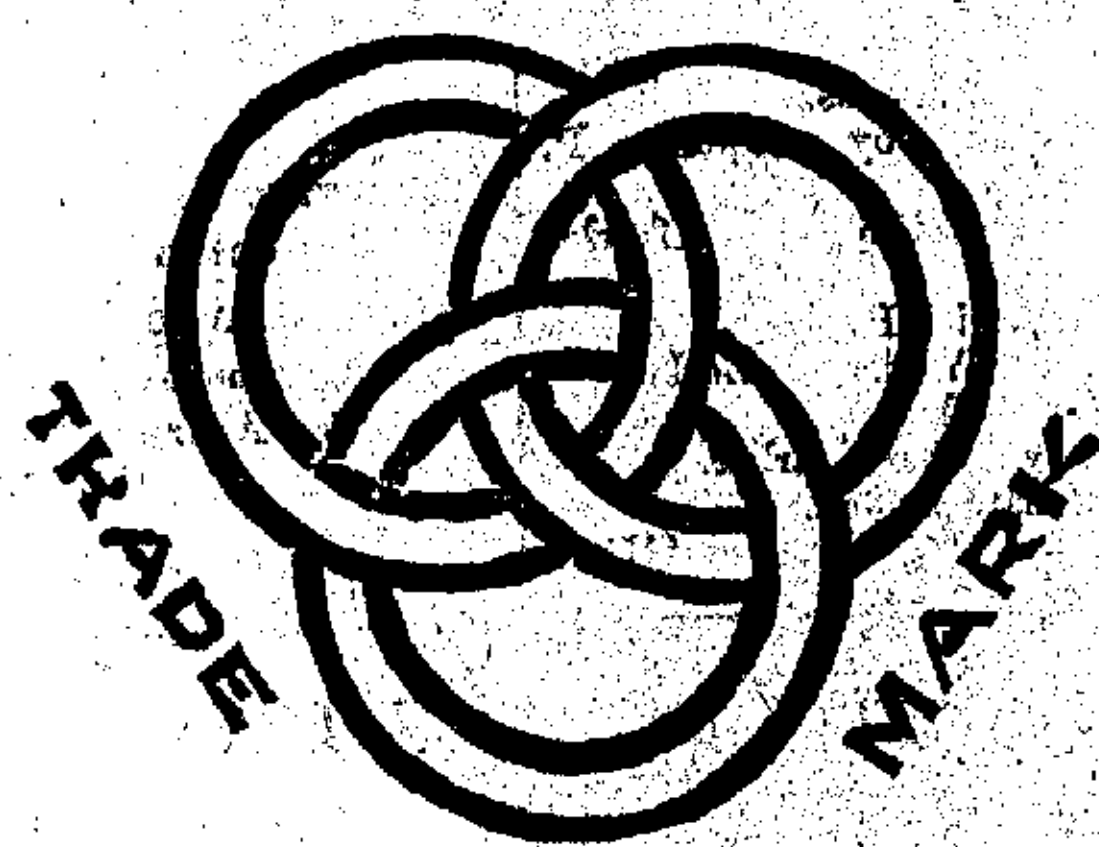


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237.

SOLDIERS IN THE WEST

MANNERS AND MORALS

(BY AN OFFICER.)

It is only natural that when the mood of a nation is taken from its peace-time avocations and mustered to arms something in the upheaval is bound to reflect upon the national morals. The worst of it is that the few good folk who are the mainstay of vigilance movements and anti-something-or-other groups give tongue to alarming rumours. These folk are those who can never hear the word "soldier" without mentally coupling it with the adjective "licentious" and imagine that a regimental canteen is a place of alcoholic saturnalia. They are only a handful, but they have the power, as every irresponsible individual has, to start mischievous and groundless rumours and to spatter the honour of the Army.

The Press has done the country excellent service in dispersing these calumnies and in bringing forward the evidence of the clear facts about the moral standards of our soldiery, and the public as a whole know exactly what value to place upon the misguided individuals who were responsible for the rapid clamour that was raised.

To trust the soldier as a man of evil life, to hedge him about with restrictions and make him feel that so long as he wears uniform he is an outcast from the ranks of respectable people—that is not the way to strengthen his moral as a warrior. Yet the cranks talk and publish unpleasant little brochures about the segregation of numbers of young men in military areas and the need for careful supervision over the young women of the neighbourhood. This is exactly what the Germans want them to do. Anything that contributes directly or indirectly to lowering the self-respect of the British soldier is sure of German support, and you may find names identified with these obscure movements and propaganda that were before the war equally well identified with policies of disarmament and rapprochement with the Hun.

In an army of millions of men it cannot be expected that every individual will wear the halo of a saintly life, though even the meanest dare not abuse their honourable death upon the field of battle. The average man knows that the Army is fundamentally sound and does not bother to look up exact facts, make inquiries, or investigate statistics. It is only the "antis" who do that, and who parade all the evil that they can rake together, omitting and suppressing the vast and much greater mass of good.

The facts are astonishing, a lasting tribute to the sterling qualities inherent in the race.

Drunkness, crime and immorality in the Army have come down to a percentage so low that no civilian community could rival it. The standard of military good conduct is exceedingly high, framed as it was in the past for a regular peacetime Army. It has not been lowered or modified in any way to meet the needs of a fighting military life. Indeed, if one takes into account the severity of military discipline when overseas upon active service it will easily be seen that the standard is a higher one than civilians have ever had to live up to.

Taking a general census of opinion throughout all ranks and classes you will find that the Army training and Army life have effected a wonderful reformation in the morals and customs of these very civilians who, the muck-rakers feared, would be debilitated by contact with the uniform. If you need to know what effect this national training has had upon the ordinary crime average compare the Old Bailey Sessions now with their former years of the years before the war. They show an extraordinary, almost unbelievable, improvement.

In order to get absolute information with regard to the general behaviour of the troops in the most unfavourable circumstances, I was allowed to look into the mechanism of this Provost Marshal's control of the London district.

The Provost Marshal himself spoke highly of the general conduct of the men and the willing and good-hearted co-operation of the various trades, such as the licensed victuallers and theatre managements. I was also shown to various police reports for the district, a pile of returns practically unanimous in their statement that the public-houses were well conducted, the laws were not infringed, and no help given to the who desired to assist convalescent soldiers to evade the drink prohibition.

I was allowed to choose my own tin and place to go round with the military police, or stand, if I cared, on picket duty watching the London streets for any sign of bad behaviour. I chose an evening in the centre of all things, Piccadilly Circus, and everyone who knows London will admit that the best from the Hippodrome to the Pavilion should show the largest proportion of sin. The purity pamphleteers themselves would be lost without this area.

I was fortunate in picking two fine bright nights—one in the middle of the week, the other at its end. Through this congested area poured the evening crowds; I saw the closing of the various bars and cafe restaurants, saw the soldiers come out into the streets perfectly sober and wander along to a cheap seat at a theatre or cinematograph show.

I entered various resorts and admittedly hunted for "drunken" or "licentious" soldiers. It was pure waste of time; the place was "stiff" with soldiers; but they were not drunk and not, to the unjaundiced eye, more licentious than when they were civilians in 1914 and went to church in place of church parade.

I watched Piccadilly that evening for two solid hours, and saw only one man slightly vociferous. He was a civilian and a foreigner. Thousands of soldiers passed and two were halted by the picket in each case for some minor inaccuracy in the adjustment of their uniform. At midnight I played my trumpet card and paid an unexpected visit to the cells and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PREVENTION OF BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES.

FOREIGN BRIDEGROOMS IN MANILA TO PRODUCE PROOF OF BACHELORSHIP.

For the purpose of eliminating the evils arising from bigamous marriages contracted between a Filipino woman and a Chinese or any other foreigner, such as where the man contracting matrimony with the native is already married in his own home, a Bill has recently been introduced into the lower House of the Manila Legislature which regulates the celebration of the marriage of any foreigner with a Filipino and prescribes the conditions under which any foreigner may be married with the native.

The first article of the bill provides that, in addition to the requisites already specified by the existing laws, the following additional conditions should be fulfilled by any foreigner desiring to contract marriage with a Filipino woman:—

(a)—Exhibition before the minister celebrating the matrimony of a certificate of bachelorship written in either English or Spanish, and signed by the public functionary in charge of the civil registry in his municipality, or of any entity recognized by his government for these cases.

(b)—The presentation before the minister of another paper, either in English or Spanish, signed by the consul, the vice-consul, or any consular agent of his nationality, and which will likewise certify the real existence of an office of civil registry or of any other office officially recognized by his government, to certify the bachelorship of the inhabitants under it.

(c)—Authorization by the Governor-General, or his agent for the celebration of the marriage of strangers with the natives based upon their oaths of bachelorship.

Every minister duly authorized by law to administer marriage must require the foreign bridegroom, before solemnizing marriage, to exhibit all the documents specified in the above article, so that they may be properly recorded in the civil register of marriages in the executive bureau.

Any violation of the provisions of the bill will be punished with imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine not exceeding P.10,000, or both, at the discretion of the court, and all marriages which in the future shall have been celebrated without fulfilling the conditions specified herein will be declared null and void.

MARRIAGE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF THE STRAITS.

Mr. Frederick Selton James, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, was married to Miss Doris Frances Basevi, daughter of Lieut-Colonel W. H. Basevi, Army Pay Department, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, on Jan. 20th.

The congregation which assembled included H.E. the Governor (Sir Arthur Young, G.C.M.G.), and Lady Evelyn Young, H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General D. H. Ridout, C.M.G.), and Mrs. Ridout, Admiral Crichton, C.B., and many officers of the local members of the community. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Singapore (Dr. Ferguson Davis), the Colonial Chaplain (the Ven. Archdeacon Swindell), and the Chaplain to the Forces (the Rev. B. C. Roberts). The choir was in attendance, and the service was fully choral. The bride presented a delightful picture in her dress of white satin draped over net and chiffon and embroidered with pearls, with the white tulle veil edged with pearls over a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Grove and Miss Pigott, looked charming in simple but very pretty dresses of soft white net, the corsage trimmed with Irish insertion and finished with a cape edged with silver, one side being caught up by a small pink rose.

The overalls were draped in handkerchief points and also edged with silver. The hats were large black straws trimmed with pink roses. The bridesmaids also wore platinum, pearl and enamel brooches and carried bouquets of pink roses, both being the gifts of the bridegroom. Lieut-Colonel Basevi gave his daughter away, and Mr. Reginald Crichton, of the F.M.S. Civil Service, was the best man.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

ACTION BY JAPAN.

It was recently reported that the Japanese authorities were drafting regulations to prohibit Japanese trading with the enemy in accordance with the resolutions reached at the Allies' Economic Conference at Paris. In this connection, the *Mainichi* quotes Mr. Nakashoji, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as saying:—

"Although the Diet has been dissolved, preparations for enforcing the prohibition of trading with the enemy will be continued. The necessary procedure comes more within the purview of an Imperial Edict than of a law, so that although the dissolution of the Diet has rendered it impossible, for the present, to enact a law for the prevention of enemy trading, the preliminary preparations will be proceeded with. Regarding the winding-up, liquidation, control, etc., of enemy juridical bodies, however, a law is necessary, and a Bill will be introduced in the next session of the Diet. Trading with enemy individuals, on the other hand, is to be prohibited by Edict, and this prohibition can, therefore, be enforced without waiting for another session of the Diet. The necessary procedure will shortly be taken and the prohibition announced."

guard-room of the military police. They had only one guest, an absentee who had been arrested in a dairy.

To sum up the whole thing, the behaviour of the British and overseas troops is little short of marvellous in its excellence. Take note of it for yourselves, and, having seen it, pride yourselves upon it as a feather in the national cap. London to-day is four times as safer and a better city than it was three years

ago.—Ez

THE MURDER OF A RACE.

HOW ARMENIANS WERE EXTERMINATED.

MUSLIM EVIDENCE.

Among the abominable cruelties and excessive massacres perpetrated by Germany and her Allies, the deliberate attempt of the Turkish authorities to exterminate the Armenian people stands pre-eminent. The evidence available of this colossal crime has, however, been obtained hitherto mainly from Armenian refugees, American Consuls and missionaries, and, in some cases, from missionaries of German race. Muslim testimony has been cited as second hand, and could not, therefore, be expected to carry the weight with the Muslim world that would naturally attach to first hand reports from reliable Muslim eye-witnesses.

We have now received the personal narratives of two such Muslims, whose former official standing is known to us, and whose veracity we have carefully tested by personal examination (says *The Times*). We append the gist of their reports, which necessarily cover only the occurrences which they themselves witnessed or heard of in their neighbourhood, and therefore relate only to a small portion of the atrocities actually committed.

KILLED ON THE MARCH.

In August, 1915 (relates the first eye-witness), I saw in the suburbs of Mush large numbers of dead bodies of Armenian men, women and children lying in the fields. Some had been shot, some starved, and nearly all horribly mutilated. The women were mostly naked. In the same month I saw about 500 women, girls and children, guarded by gendarmes, in a camp outside Bidlis. The gendarmes said that these people were being deported, but that the orders were to let the "Shotas" or bands of Kurds, Turkish gendarmes, and criminals, deal with them on the way. The bands had been organized by the Government for the purpose of massacring the Armenians. At Bidlis I saw a number of Armenian bodies floating in the water. Some had been washed up on the banks. The smell was terrible and the water undrinkable.

In the same month of August, at about two hours from Zazari, I saw masses of Armenian bodies piled up in two ravines. I estimate the number at about 15,000. I learned that the Armenian Bishop of Zazari had not been killed with the others, but had, at his own request, been shot in a cave near by.

On my way back from Zazari to Mush there were 500 Armenians herded together in a stable near Mush and looked in. Through an opening in the roof the gendarmes threw flaming torches; I saw the flames and heard the screams of the victims all of whom were burned alive. At Mush the streets were strewn with Armenian bodies. Whenever an Armenian ventured out he was killed on the spot. Neither the old, the blind, nor the sick were spared.

On the way from Mush to Hinis I saw piles of Armenian bodies at short intervals in the fields by the roadside. Between Hinis and Sherkis-Keui I saw two ravines filled with Armenian corpses, mostly men. There were about 400 in each ravine. Another ravine was filled with the bodies of little children. At Kara Shuban I saw a large number of Armenian bodies floating on the river Murad.

This is what I saw. At Erzingan I was told that wholesale massacres had taken place there, and in the whole country round. Besides those whom the Turks had killed and burnt alive, thousands were thrown into the Euphrates. Many drowned themselves out of fear of a worse death.

AN IMPERIAL ORDER.

The second eye-witness, also a Muslim, states:—

In April, 1915, an order came from Constantinople to Erzurum, where I was quartered, that the Armenians inhabiting frontier towns and villages should be deported into the interior. I saw large convoys of Armenians go through Erzurum. In May I was transferred to Trabzon. In July an order came that all the Armenians of that vilayet should also be deported to the interior. As I was a member of the Court-martial I know that deportation meant massacre. Besides the deportation order, an Imperial Irade commanded that all deserters, when caught, should be shot without trial. A secret order, however, said "Armenians" instead of "deserters." A "fetva" from the Sheikh-ul-Islam accompanied the Irade, saying that the Armenians had shed Muslim blood, and that it was lawful to kill them. I heard that all Armenian men were being massacred on their way into the interior. They were lined up on the edge of ditches, prepared beforehand, shot, and thrown into the ditches. The women and children were attacked by organized bands, called "Shotas," plundered, outraged and murdered. The children, of whom the Government had taken charge, were also massacred. At Trabzon the children, whom the American Consul had taken charge of, were removed, taken out to sea in boats, stabbed, put into sacks and thrown into the sea. Some of their bodies were afterwards washed up on the shore.

In July I was ordered to accompany a convoy of Armenians, the last batch from Trabzon. It consisted of 120 men, 700 children, and about 400 women. I took them to Gumushkhane. Here the men were removed and, as I heard afterwards, all killed. I was ordered to take the women and children to Erzingan. On the way I saw thousands of unburied Armenian bodies. Several bands of "Shotas" met us, and asked me to hand over the women and children to them. I refused. I did leave about 200 children with Muslim families, who were willing to take care of and educate them. From Erzingan I was ordered to go to Kamach, where, however, the authorities refused to take charge of the women and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S INSPECTION, FEBRUARY 10TH.

TRANSPORT.

(a) Members in the Central and Western Districts on this date may travel to and from the neighbourhood of the Polo Ground by free cars, provided by courtesy of the Hongkong Tramway Company.

They will report to their various Platoon Commanders at the Queen's Statue, near the Law Courts, at 2.30 p.m. sharp. Fifty men only may travel on each car. Mr. Frank, A.S.P. (R.), will supervise. Five cars will be provided. Members unable to find accommodation on these cars are requested to travel by other cars and pay their own fare. On production of tickets at this office, fares will be refunded.

(b) Members in Kowloon will travel by Police Launch from the Police Pier (next to Star Ferry Pier), at 2.30 p.m. to Causeway Bay. They will return from Causeway Bay by launch at about 4.45 p.m.

UNIFORM.

All ranks, except the Buglers and Recruits, will wear Helmets and spikes or mushroom tops.

Buglers and Recruits will wear white caps and covers.

Swords and belts will be worn by the following only:—All Superintendents, all Chief Inspectors (except C.I. of Musketry), all Company Commanders, and by Staff Inspectors in possession of same.

REQUEST DUTY.

A certain number of men will be detailed for this duty. They will be in charge of Staff Inspector Taylor.

POSITION OF OFFICERS.

The attention of all Inspectors and Unit and Section Commanders is drawn to a notice on the Board at Headquarters' Club.

ANNIVERSARY ENTERTAINMENT.

The tickets for the Variety Entertainment, will be sent to the following on Saturday morning, Feb. 10th, for distribution among the men of their respective Commands before or after the inspection:—Crown Sergeants Eustace, Wilks, Wong Shau Nin, and Ford, Inspectors Suffield, Alves, Wei, Wong, and Gegg, and Surgeon Inspector Thomas.

Members of the Staff will apply for tickets direct and in person to the Orderly Room Sergeant.

COMPANY PARADES.

Uniform, helmets and spikes, and rifles, Wednesday, Feb. 7th.—No. 1 Company, and Maxim Gunners.

Thursday, Feb. 8th.—No. 2 Company and Band.

No exemption is to be granted from these parades except by the undersigned.

POLICE PARADES.

These will be issued to Section Commanders on application at this office after 12 noon on Monday, Feb. 6th. They are to be applied for only for those men who will attend the inspection in helmets.

RECRUITS.

P.c. 126 Chan Fai is dismissed from the Force.

The services of P.c. 679 Maxwell are dispensed with as from this date. Equipment officers will see to the return of all equipment except trousers and jackets.

TRANSFER.

P.c. 774 French is transferred to the Mounted Police, subject to performance of February foot Patrols.

(Sd.) F. O. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, 6th February, 1917.

Farmer Hodge (reading latest fashionable novel): "I'm out of all patience with this Gladys Fitzallyn in the story. The way she's abusin' her eyes—she doesn't deserve to have any." Mrs. Hodge: "What's she been doing now?" Farmer Hodge: "This book is full of it. First she threw her eyes up to the ceiling and then let them drop on the floor; then she darted them down a long corridor, afterwards resting them on the cool waters of the lake. Then she must have called them back somehow, for it says she bathed them in sad, tears, wiped them, and swept them with long lashes. Once she was fool enough to rivet them on the dome, and where I left off she was fixing them on an overmantel."

children. I became ill, but was told that as long as the Armenians were alive I should be sent from one place to another. Finally my batch was included in another batch that had come from Erzurum in charge of Mohamed Effendi of the gendarmerie. He told me afterwards that on leaving Kamach in the Euphrates Valley a band of "Shotas" stopped the convoy, ordered the escort to withdraw, and then shot every Armenian and threw the bodies into the river.

At Trabzon Moslems were warned that they would be liable to the death penalty if they sheltered Armenians. The best looking women were picked out by Government officials, outraged, and murdered.

At Kamach I saw in prison the Kurdish chieftain Murza Bey. I asked him why he was there. He said, "I have killed 70,000 Armenians, and now they have arrested me for striking a gendarme." He was afterwards secretly executed.

In reply to a question as to the reason for these massacres, this eye-witness stated that they were ordered as a part of the settled Young Turkish policy of exterminating the non-Turkish races of the Ottoman Empire. The motive was political, not religious. It was inspired by the "Pan-Turanian idea." He saw no German officers actually connected with the massacres, but the German military authorities in Turkey knew of them and made no attempt to stop them.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

SANITARY INSPECTORS AND WAR SERVICES.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday, Mr. D. W. Trautman presided, and those also present were:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Dr. Ozorio, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, P. W. Goldring, Ng Hon Tze, Chan Kai Ming, with Dr. Woodman (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. Adam Gibson (Secretary).

WAR SERVICE.

Mr. Bowley asked the following questions:—

(a.) What members of the Sanitary Staff have been granted leave since the War began, and on what terms?

(b.) What members of the Sanitary Staff have undertaken active military service since the War began? Have any such members been killed, wounded, decorated or taken prisoner? What members are now on such service?

The President replied as follows:—

(1) The following members of the staff have been granted leave since the war began:—Dr. Clarke, Dr. Pearce, Inspectors Lambie, Duncan, Mead and Woolley. They have been granted long leave on the usual terms applying to their rank and service. Inspectors Coombs and Fisher have been granted three months' vacation leave each, and Inspector Millington has been granted indefinite leave for the purpose of service with His Majesty's forces.

(2) The only member of the Sanitary Staff now on active service, as far as I am aware, is Inspector Millington, who was well when we last heard, which was about Christmas time. I know nothing as to any decorations.

LEAVE OF INSPECTORS.

The President moved that Sanitary Inspectors Watson, Hudson and Allen be granted leave which had become due.

Mr. Bowley moved:—At the present time I think leave should only be granted on the ground of ill-health, or for war service.

The President replied:—The officers in question are 51, 48 and 46 years of age, respectively, and their health during the past twelve months has been such as to make it very doubtful whether they would remain effective officers through the summer. Other officers who are due for leave, and to whom the above does not apply, are foregoing their leave.

The Board decided to grant leave to the three officers concerned, on the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Goldring.

SMALL-POX RETURNS.

The Medical Officer of Health reported that since the last meeting of the Board 121 cases of small-pox had been reported, of which 117 were of Chinese nationality. Three only of these had been vaccinated. Of the 117 cases, 88 were found dumped, and 13 were not reported until after death. Since the Chinese New Year the Sanitary Staff and the various ambulance divisions had performed 27,000 vaccinations, making a total of about 145,000 since the start of the campaign, and the Chinese Public Dispensaries and other hospitals had vaccinated about 65,000 more, making a grand total of about 210,000. Almost every house in the city has been visited by a vaccinator, and the house-to-house work is being continued. One man is employed vaccinating on junk and sampans.

This was all the business of public interest.

THE CRITICS.

It may be quite an easy thing to play the lute, or dance, or sing. To cut the most fantastic capers on the piano. To trill the very topmost notes of the best soprano. To give a lecture on the most abstruse subject. Whose proceeds go to some real philanthropic object. Or to amuse. Or to express your inmost views. Or, perhaps, to teach; all cannot be conversant with all wisdom's tree. But easier still than this, 'tis said, To criticise what one has read. Or heard—no need of skill. What matter if 'tis good or ill? The critic's paid but one to five. A marvel 'tis that he's alive. That he should dare to criticise. Shows no real lack of enterprise. Yet for one poorly paid 'twere best To keep the cash, let go the rest. A critic's work is swift to please. Not on the errors swiftly seize. And try to show that this is wrong. Or that remark is not o'er strong. Or hold opinions not the same. As one who has a well-known name. He should remember that his brains Are rated at the cash he gains.

COMPANY REPORTS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The report of the Board of Directors, to be presented at the ordinary half yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held on the 17th inst., states:—

The profit on working account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1916, amounted to \$69,510.07, as compared with \$66,423.44 for the corresponding period of 1915, being an increase of \$3,086.63.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$54,777.05 brought forward from 30th June, 1916, shows a credit balance of \$123,493.32, which the Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$3 per share on 20,000 shares	60,000.00
To transfer to repairs and renewals account	20,000.00
To write off steam launch	1,000.00
To carry forward to new a/c	42,493.32
	\$123,493.32

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie retires by rotation from the Directorate, but offers himself for re-election.

GLENEALY PLANTATIONS.

In their seventh yearly report of the directors of Glenealy Plantations, Ltd., the directors state that the profit for the year ending October 31st, 1916, after making full provision for depreciation, but subject to manager's commission and directors' fees, amounts to \$144,757.35. To this must be added the balance brought forward from the previous year, viz. \$5,329.85, less interim dividend paid \$40,000 balance of profit and loss account now to be dealt with \$113,087.21.

The directors recommend: That a final dividend of 20 per cent. be declared and paid

absorbing	\$ 80,000.00
That there be set aside for payment of commission to manager	4,000.00
That there be voted for directors' fees the sum of	2,600.00
	\$ 87,600.00

That there be carried forward to the next year's account the balance then remaining, viz.:—

\$113,087.21

This year all expenditure on development has been charged to revenue, and amounts to \$16,300.19.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND AREA.

The output for the year has been 206,019 lbs. of dry rubber as against the estimated output of 200,000 lbs. The estimated output for the year ending October 31st, 1917, is 250,000 lbs. The yield per acre has been 403.8 lbs. The f.o.b. cost, including depreciation, works out at 43.89 cents, equal to 1s. 0d. per pound, or exclusive of depreciation 40.14 cents, or 11d. per pound. The all-in cost, including directors' fees and manager's commission, is equal to 1s. per pound. The net price realised for rubber produced during the year was \$1.16, equal to 2s. 8d. per pound.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd February is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 8 weeks
This Year	\$13,498	\$69,098
Last Year	15,093	60,911
Increase	1,595	8,187
Decrease	2,594	5,867

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Navy v. K.S.L.L.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Davies. R.G.A. v. R.E.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

SECOND DIVISION.

88th Company R.G.A. v. Staff and Departments—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Bowles.

MEN'S CLUB CONCERT.

The programme to be presented at the 14th Social Evening of the Men's Club to-night at 7.30 is as follows:—

Part I.—Chinese Acrobatic display, and some Magic by the famous Mr. Ing Said Wall, of Canton and America; Song by Lie-Cpl. Freeman, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.L.; Comic song by Lie-Cpl. Frost, A.S.C.; Comic song by Private Simpson, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.L.; Humorous duologue by Cpl. Armstrong, and Pte. Braddick, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.L.; Comic song by Sgt. McGregor, R.E.; Comic song by Pte. Jones, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.L.; Comic song by Gunner Wainwright, 88th Coy, R.G.A.; Part II.—Sleight-of-hand and Card Tricks by Sapper Cooke, H.K.V.C.; Presentation of Bullard Challenge Cup to Pte. J. E. Bullard, 4th K.S.L.L., by H.E. the Governor; Vocal Quartette by Sgt. Melan, Cpl. Armstrong, Lie-Cpl. Freeman, and Pte. Braddick, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.L.; Selection by the Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn; Song by Mr. H. E. Muriel; Recitation by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C.; Song by Mrs. Muriel; Irish Stories by H.E. the Governor; Humorous Trio by Cpl. Armstrong, Pte. Braddick, and Pte. Povey, 4th K.S.L.L.; Humorous Recitation by Mr. C. Burnett; Comic song by Gunner Wainwright, 88th Coy, R.G.A.; Humorous Duologue by Pte. Simpson and Pte. Jones, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.L.

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, February 6th.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Owing to lack of funds, the local Government last year issued a demand upon the public for two months' rent as military contribution. It was arranged that the tenant should pay one month and the landlord the other. Owing to the recent fighting and the consequent depression of business the poorer members of the community are not in a position to pay this sum. Some charitable societies have, therefore, requested the local Government to show consideration to these poor families and cancel the arrangement.

CANTON WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in Canton recently has become brackish and impure, owing, it is thought, to the dry weather. The local officials have been instructed to take the necessary steps to secure an improvement.

REPAIR OF THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

In Canton it is difficult to obtain telephonic connections owing to the neglect of the working staff. Since his appointment, the new managing director, Mr. Pun, has tried his utmost to make every improvement and has dismissed a great number of the employees, and it is hoped that there will now be less cause for complaint.

REPAIR OF THE DUND.

The bund is supposed to be one of the best roads in the city, but it was spoiled by the big flood of the year before last. The local officials have recently proposed to repair it, and Mr. Wong Shun Chuen, chief of the Police Station, has been instructed to take charge of the work. A Bureau for the purpose has been specially established, and only good materials will be used in this work so as to ensure a satisfactory result.

Mr. Liang Lan-huan, superintendent of Customs, has received a report from the Customs Commissioner stating that several thousand dollars' worth of forged twenty-cent pieces have been found on the str. Yanning, a steamer plying between Canton and Wuchow. It is reported that the forged twenty-cent pieces seem to have been coined in Canton, and it would seriously affect the business centre. If such coins were allowed to circulate in the market, immediately on receipt of this information the superintendent of Customs reported it to the local governors.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Members, whose official numbers are given below, have subscribed the following amounts to the above Association amounting to \$38,100, which has been invested by the Committee in Straits War Loan 6 per cent. Full particulars and application forms for membership may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned:—

\$5,500—No. 42.
\$5,000—No. 25.
\$4,500—No. 39.
\$3,420—No. 25.
\$2,000—No. 98.
\$1,300—No. 74.
\$1,000—Nos. 179 and 193.
\$800—No. 184.
\$800—Nos. 1, 19, 30, 35, 38, 39, 42, 47, 83, 94, 103, and 101.
\$400—No. 187.
\$250—No. 185.
\$200—Nos. 15, 27, 90, and 17.
\$110—No. 10.
\$103—Nos. 12 and 186.
\$100—Nos. 6, 14, 23, 24, 29, 31, 37, 40, 49, 62, 65, 2, 101, 6, 117, 116, 155, 14, 40, 178, 180, and 168.
\$80—Nos. 30 and 115.
\$80—Nos. 116 and 122.
\$80—No. 63.
\$50—Nos. 2, 3, 22, 23, 32, 41, 46 (2), 46 (3), 48, 51, 52, 53, 73, 87, 95, 100, 103, 103, 104, 105, 112, 128, 129, 136, 137, 141, 144, 167, 168, 175, 176, 182, and 192.
\$40—No. 12.
\$35—No. 193.
\$30—Nos. 75, 79, 116, 119, 124, and 131.
\$25—Nos. 12, 35, 46, 68, 71, 77, 80, 86, 96, 108, 107, 108, 109, 111, 113, 120, 130, 133, 134, 138, 142, 145, 146, 149, 165, 31, 177, and 194.
\$20—Nos. 20, 33, 50, 66, 69, 72, 76, 78, 80, 143, 147, 150, 160, 165, 123, and 135.
\$15—Nos. 4, 89, 114, 135, 140, 164, 155, and 1.
\$10—Nos. 8, 13, 21, 24, 44, 54, 55, 56, 57, 64, 65, 67, 70, 81, 82, 83, 84, 90, 91, 3, 121, 139, 151, 159, 13, 4, 169, 170, 171, and 181.
\$6—Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 16, 13, 28, 58, 39, 60, 61, 3, 92, 97, 9, 11, 126, 137, 145, 132, 153, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 172, 173, 174, and 189.
Total.....\$38,100.00

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries, Hongkong, February 6th, 1917.

ITALIAN RED CROSS FUND.

The collection made recently in Canton (Shameen) for the benefit of the above fund realized \$1,049.72, and a draft for the equivalent of this amount at exchange 3.204 viz. Frs. 6,443.92, has been forwarded to H.E. the Italian Minister in Peking.

THE WAR AS A PUNISHMENT FOR GERMANY'S SINS.

VIEWS OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL MISSION AT SINGAPORE.

The National Mission of Repentance and Hope was inaugurated in Singapore on January 25th with a very largely attended public meeting in the Victoria Theatre. The chair was taken by H. E. the Governor (Sir Arthur Young, G.C.M.G.), and the Messenger, specially appointed for the occasion by the Bishop of Singapore (Dr. Ferguson Davies), was the Rev. B. C. Roberts, the Chaplain to the Forces in the Straits.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS OF THE GERMAN.

His Excellency said that when he was asked by the Bishop to preside at that meeting he decided that before he did so he would give the Bishop his views. The Bishop had asked him to repeat those views at the meeting.

"The German people, instructed by their professors and their writers," proceeded His Excellency, "were led to believe that they were supermen, and that it was their mission, by force if necessary, to impose their so-called Kultur on other nations. The German nation having been deliberately worked up to this view, the Kaiser and his military class considered that the time had arrived to wrench from France her Colonies. They were certain that England would not join in the war, and they thought that after a few years they would be strong enough to attack England and take also her Possessions."

"Now there is no doubt in my mind that owing to the utter depravity and the gross immorality of Germany, as has been shown by criminal statistics taken prior to the war, and again by the unspeakable brutalities which she perpetrated on the unfortunate women and children in Belgium, Serbia and Poland, and also on helpless prisoners of war, God determined that she should be punished. We, prior to the war, did not know the real Germany, but God did, and He determined to humble her. God further determined that we and other nations, who in time of peace and wealth thought of little else but of our luxuries and pleasures, although we were to be the chosen instrument of the humiliation of Germany, were to be chastened and brought to know that we must depend on God, and that it was not only in times of distress that we must turn to Him, but we must realise that He is a God who is not to be cast aside in times of wealth and peace."

"I, ladies and gentlemen, have not the slightest misgivings as to the ultimate result of the war. (Applause.) I have implicit faith, implicit belief, that we must place our faith in God. But at the same time I have implicit belief that God will not help those who do not help themselves. Therefore we must strain every nerve and give of our best if we are to attain that end which we long for, and that peace which we long for, on our own terms."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SPEECH. The Chief Justice Sir JOHN BURNELL, after referring to the gravity of the convulsion now shaking the foundations of what they were pleased to call civilisation, asked:—What had the Mission got to do with the war? In order to answer this question it was necessary for them to take a brief glance at three stages—the past, the present and the future. As to the past, he dwelt on the bad and noxious and malignant growths that had become manifest in the national life—useless and extravagant luxury, absurd social prejudices, narrow and class embitterment and hatred, and even a sex intrigues, dulling and dimming the brightness of true national interests, and last but not least, and perhaps occasioned by, and the outcome of, these matters, an audacious and growing religious apathy. As to the present, that was perhaps more important. They in Singapore had had little opportunity of being brought face to face with the grim realities which were taking place in other parts of the world, yet he did not suppose that there was one person present who had felt unmoved in some way or other by the war, either from the contemplation of public horrors or the infliction of some private sorrow. All these things had jerked their minds somewhat roughly out of their pre-war attitude, and had caused them to look with anxiety towards the future. What were they to do, what could they do, to avoid, if possible, a recurrence of such awful catastrophes? That was the exact point at which the National Mission stepped in. It was to try and give them some idea of how they might order their future lives, so that such things should not occur again. (Applause.)

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

The question of Trade Marks in China has again been revived in London, according to the *Journal de Pekin*. In 1905, it will be remembered, Great Britain, France and Germany proposed a plan for the registration of trade marks. This plan in substance was based on the priority of usage instead of on the priority of registration. However, Japan preferred priority of registration, and the matter was left in abeyance until 1909, when she revived the question but without success. The influence of Japan, no doubt, exercised a strong pressure on China, who has now brought the matter up in London. Although China is now apparently of the same mind as Japan on the question of priority, Great Britain and France have not changed their opinion. In any case, the matter is of great importance to China, and she should have considered carefully the suggestions that have been put forward by the Powers interested, and obtained every information on the subject before coming to a decision.

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"LAMBERT-CHAMBERS," THE "DOHERTY,"

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TENNIS BALLS

FOR HARD AND GRASS COURTS.

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HAVE NO RUBBER BANDS TO PERISH. THEY PRODUCE WELL DEFINED LINES. EASILY MANIPULATED. PRICES FROM \$13.50 EACH.

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GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

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A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

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and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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SMART NECKWEAR
DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY.

PLAIN COLOURS
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES, INCLUDING KHAKI.
INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WHEREAS on the 18th day of January, 1917, the Yauwatt Police found Cargo Boat No. 28307, in Yauwatt Bay with a quantity of Coal Aboard. The seized junk having been apparently abandoned by the Master and Crew. This is to give notice that if the said junk and coal be not lawfully claimed within ten days from date the same will be sold.

(Signed) C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [268]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day AUTHORIZED Mr. P. M. U. DA SILVA to sign our firm's name.

WOBESTER & LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [267]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [265]

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at 12.15 P.M.

Business.

To pass the accounts for the year 1916.
To elect the General Committee.
To amend Rules 15, 24 and 26.

By Order,
W. WILKINSON,
Hon. Secretary, L.R.C. [263]

NOTICE

THE Underigned beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE in Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.,
(Incorporated in U.S.A.) [252]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

NOTICE

THE CERTIFICATES Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, \$25 paid up, Nos. 2601/2620, standing in the Register in the name of AMEDBOY HABIBHOV, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [178]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 553, for Five Shares, Nos. 5576/5580, standing in the Register in the name of AMEDBOY HABIBHOV, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7400/7424, and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANE LIN KOOT, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [176]

SECOND 6 1/2 PER CENT. RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERM LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS were CLOSED on the 29th December, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [201]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.—Headquarters Philippine Department, Office Department Quartermaster, Manila, P.I.—Sealed Proposals will be received here until 12m, March 7th, 1917, and then opened for furnishing about 5,000,000 pounds Beef and 100,000 Mutton. Further information on application.

[113]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to SATURDAY, 3rd February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [232]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [237]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [261]

WANTED.

YOUNG GIRL to look after Small Baby during the day.

Apply—
58, NATHAN ROAD,
Kowloon, any morning. [254]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. steamer, for Harbour at Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [166]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.
LARGE AIRY ROOMS, excellent Cuisine.
Mrs. E. O. MURPHY,
Proprietress. [233]

"BRITONS v. GERMANS IN CHINA."

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE LIQUIDATIONS.

By DENNIS K. MOSS
(Hongkong).

A BOOK to be read by all interested in maintaining British Commercial influence in the Far East.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

"HOLYWOOD," Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon, Closed Verandah facing Lyonnais Pk. Apply—
BITCHIE,
Dorchester & Co., Ltd. [161]

TO LET—(FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED).

No. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAM—
6 Rooms and Large Kitchen.
DENNIS & BOWLEY. [256]

TO LET.

"WELLBURN," No. 78, THE PRAM. From 1st April, 1917.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [245]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd. [243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [109]

TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [103]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. B. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EVO MESS," No. 8, THE PRAM.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [190]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. [172]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [168]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [257]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From May to end of October.
STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PRAM. Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply to—
"H. W. L." [188]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
(TO LET OR FOR SALE.)
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [106]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Chillon Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PRAM. Furnished.
"EILANDONAN," No. 54, THE PRAM (Furnished).
No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PRAM).
Furnished for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
6-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.
Furnished for 5 or 6 months.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PRAM.
KELLET'S CREST, 68, PRAM.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 4, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PRAM (Unfurnished).
No. 56, THE PRAM (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS.
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 516. [12]

DEATH.

WICKING.—On the 1st February, at her residence, Milton Road, Bournemouth, Mrs. HANNAH WICKING, widow of the late Mr. HARRY WICKING. [257]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, Fleet Street, W.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 7TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

This prompt and effective manner in which the United States of America replied to the threat of unrestricted submarine warfare appears to have taken Germany entirely by surprise. After repeatedly flouting President Wilson the Kaiser and his counsellors thought, no doubt, that they could go to any lengths with impunity. It is one more miscalculation added to the many of a similar nature which they have already made. The severance of diplomatic relations leaves them dumfounded; it is evidently a contingency for which they were not prepared. The German Press, despite its shackles, has had the courage to address a warning to those responsible for the embarrassing situation in which the nation finds itself, and serious political difficulties are believed to have arisen. It now remains to be seen whether those who have assumed the supreme direction of affairs will eat their brave words or will force another Power to take up arms in the cause of freedom by committing a hostile act or issuing a declaration of war. That President Wilson, who has encountered so much adverse criticism because of his devotion to peace, should have felt compelled to adopt his present attitude is alone sufficient to damn Germany in the eyes of the world. If he should be forced to enter the arena in defence of the rights of neutrals it will not only remove the last vestige of doubt that may be entertained by other nations as to Germany's arrogance and unscrupulousness, but will, in all probability, as

reports from Brazil indicate, induce some of them to come off the fence. Even those which from a military point of view may not be regarded as formidable could put Germany to very serious inconveniences. The activities of the Germans in the Treaty Ports, for example, would be arrested if China were to decide that the menace to the safety of her people who form part of the crews of other nations' ships justified her in joining hands with the Allies. The Allies, however, will watch the issue with mingled feelings, for there are obvious drawbacks as well as advantages in America's participation in the conflict. The great financial and natural resources of the United States would be freely placed at the disposal of the Allies; German ships, numbering over 200 and including some of the flower of the enemy's mercantile marine, which are now interned in American ports, would be available for carrying purposes; and the American Navy would assist in the task of patrolling the ocean highways. On the other hand, the work of succouring the starving Belgians would be seriously prejudiced and the guardianship by the American Embassy of our fellow-countrymen who are prisoners of war in Germany would be withdrawn. Similarly, of course, the American Embassy's work on behalf of the Germans who are interned in Allied countries would cease, and, although we know that they have nothing to fear from this, Germany is not likely to feel so satisfied on the point. That the United States would be able to make any appreciable addition to the land forces now arrayed against the Unholy Alliance is scarcely possible for, being a peace-loving and industrial nation, like Great Britain, which has always kept free from European entanglements, she has a very small Army, and that, it is to be feared, will be fully occupied in maintaining order within her own wide borders. Her heterogeneous population, it must be remembered, contains a very considerable element of Teutonic derivation, much of which has undergone military training, and that element has long ago shown its sympathy with the land of its origin by numerous acts of treachery. According to the cables, it is officially known that spies have been instructed to act in the event of a rupture with Germany, and it is estimated that there are now some ten thousand agents of the Central European Powers under surveillance, at least half of whom are in New York alone. Already there have been several attempts to destroy enemy ships interned in American harbours, and a member of the crew of the torpedo-boat *Jacob Jones*, which began to sink while being towed into port, has been arrested on a charge of sabotage. In the Philippines, also, attempts have been made by the crews to damage the machinery of twenty-three Austrian and German ships. All these acts are believed to be due to the orders of the German Admiralty to prevent the ships from being utilised in the event of war being declared, and we may be sure that, were hostilities to break out, the Germans in America would show scant respect for life or property in the country of their adoption.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company in Hongkong, has been appointed a Director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The Benefit Matinee for the Portuguese School, on the 5th inst., realised the sum of \$78.60, which amount has been handed over to the Reserve Fund of the Portuguese Association.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral last Sunday in aid of the work of the Missions to Seamen amongst Minstrel Sweepers at ports in the United Kingdom amounted to \$421.59.

Two men connected with prominent banks in the Far East are coming to China. They are Mr. D. D. L. McGrew, of New York, who has been transferred to the Shanghai branch of the International Banking Corporation, and Mr. R. A. Camidge, also of New York, who is connected with the Chartered Bank.

In prosecuting a mendicant who was fined \$5 by Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday, Inspector Kent said these people were perfect pests. It was very difficult to get rid of them. Last year six or seven hundred were reported to Canton, but they had all returned, and some of them had a record of fourteen returns to their names.

CHINESE NEW YEAR FATALITY.

PUBLIC INQUIRY

Yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood and a jury, an inquiry was held into the death of a Chinese named Yun Shing, on the morning of January 23rd, Chinese New Year's day.

Evidence was given by a European and a Chinese constable that the deceased was found below a tramcar, which had been brought to a standstill in Des Voeux Road, near the entrance to Queen Street. The body was pinned to the ground by the motor casing, and before it could be removed the car had to be lifted by the Tramway Company's men.

Dr. McFarlane deposed to examining the body in the Victoria Mortuary. The injuries were very severe, consisting of a broken arm, a standstill in Des Voeux Road, near the entrance to Queen Street. The body was pinned to the ground by the motor casing, and before it could be removed the car had to be lifted by the Tramway Company's men.

The motor man on the car stated that on the morning in question he was driving his car along Des Voeux Road. Near the point where the line curves towards the Prays there were Chinese crackers being fired from several shops and houses, and, consequently, a great deal of noise. He sounded his bell loudly and slowed down his car. Just as he approached the car he saw a man jumping in front of his car from the left-hand side, and, before it could be pulled up, the car had knocked the man down and gone over him. The car would be about four feet from the man when the latter got in front. Witness rang his bell and applied the electric brake immediately he saw the man's danger.

Other evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and a rider to the effect that no blame for the accident could be attached to motor men or the Tramway Company.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

Mr. Wood had two Chinese before him, yesterday, charged with being in possession of 39 tael and 23 tael of opium respectively.

Mr. L. d'Almeida, solicitor, who appeared for the defendants, said that in this case, as in many others, the defendants had been induced to bring the opium ashore, not knowing that it was illegal to do so.

The defendants were fined \$20 and \$150 respectively.

In another case of a similar nature, in which the quantity of opium was 16 tael, the penalty inflicted was \$150, and the drug confiscated.

A VIOLENT SILVER SMUGGLER.

Yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood had before him a Chinese charged with attempting to export \$800 without permission.

The story told by Constable Fallon was to the effect that while on duty on the Douglas Line wharf the previous day, he observed the defendant, who, immediately he noticed the officer, walked away quickly. His suspicious aroused, the constable followed defendant on to the Prays, and, overtaking him, told him he was about to search him. On hearing this, defendant became violent and resisted the effort to search him. The two men got to grips and both fell to the ground in the struggle, and the constable had to obtain the assistance of a sea captain, who was passing, before the search could be effected. Round defendant's body was found a stout linen coat, lined with special pockets, filled with silver dollars to the number of 800. He was taken to the Central Police Station, where he again became violent and resisted further search. It took three of the officers present to overpower him; and during the struggle defendant put a piece of paper in his mouth and swallowed it. Another document was found in his possession containing a list of names with sums of money opposite them.

Defendant's story was that he had come from Canton and was taking the money to Weichow. He had been in various shops asking what they would charge for remitting the money and had just come out of one of these shops when he was arrested. He could not say what shop it was.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$300, or in default, three months' imprisonment, and ordered the \$800 to be confiscated.

THE WAR.

GERMANY PREPARING TO CLIMB DOWN: NEGOTIATING WITH NEUTRALS.

AMERICA SHIPPING FOOD FOR ALLIES.

GERMANY'S SULLEN SILENCE.

PREPARATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS IN AMERICA.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

SHIPPING FOOD FOR THE ALLIES

CHICAGO, February 6th.

Produce prices have advanced sharply. Reports are to hand that the loading of shipping with provisions for the Allies continues as fast as supplies reach the seaboard.

"PRINCIPLE NOT EXPEDIENCY."

WASHINGTON, February 6th.

President Wilson, in the course of a statement regarding seizures, said:—"We will not do anything we have not a clear right to do. When we act we will act on principle, not expediency."

President Wilson has issued a proclamation prohibiting American ship-owners transferring vessels to any other sovereignty.

INTERNING CREWS OF AUSTRO-GERMAN SHIPS.

NEW YORK, February 6th.

The transfer of the crews of the Austro-German ships to the Immigration station has begun.

NO MODIFICATION OF SUBMARINE POLICY.

NEW YORK, February 5th.

In a telegram to the Associated Press from Berlin, dated 4th instant, it is stated positively that the submarine war policy will not be modified. Germany is most keenly disappointed with President Wilson's message.

A Foreign Office representative has called attention to an ancient treaty between the United States and Prussia, guaranteeing the respective nationals nine months' time to close up business and quit the countries in the case of hostilities. He believed that Germany would respect that treaty, and there would be no question of the internment of Americans, numbers of whom were applying for the necessary permission to depart.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S SULLEN SILENCE.

LONDON, February 5th.

While telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the world approving of President Wilson's intervention, Germany still maintains a sullen silence, there being no news from there for the past twenty-four hours.

There is a suggestion that the members of the Government at Berlin are surprised at the extent of anti-German feeling, and are concocting a characteristic statement to save their face, or are holding their hands in the hope of being able to supply submarine news as an offset to President Wilson.

BRITISH SAILORS AND GERMAN THREATS.

LONDON, February 6th.

The threats of frightfulness are still unrealised, and have absolutely unaffected the signing on of members of the mercantile marine, which is proceeding normally in every port.

The Secretary of the Seafarers' Union, interviewed, said that the sailors do not care a rap for the German menace.

Twelve British ships left Rotterdam yesterday morning, and a British trawler arrived at Ymuiden to sell fish in the usual way.

German agents at Rotterdam are busily spreading vague reports of sinkings, but these are scouted.

U. S. PRESIDENT A POPULAR HERO.

PARIS, February 5th.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that President Wilson is already the popular hero. The cinemas displayed photographs of him, as well as the Stars and Stripes, amid frantic enthusiasm. It is felt that Germany has pushed toleration to its extreme limit, throwing all her promises to the winds.

AMERICA'S VALUE AS AN ALLY.

LONDON, February 5th.

The morning papers warmly welcome President Wilson's attitude, and speculate on the possibilities of America declaring war. They point out that, even with military and naval passivity, America's help would be most valuable, as, leaving out consideration of her moral support, America's financial and natural resources are practically inexhaustible, and all would be freely at the disposal of the Allies. Moreover, there are two hundred German ships at present in American harbours, valued at fifty millions sterling, including the Vaterland, the largest ship in the world, and nine others ranging from twenty-five thousand tons to thirteen thousand tons.

STILL HOPEFUL, BUT PREPARING.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.

It is still hoped that Germany will refrain from provoking hostilities, but the Army and Navy are preparing for eventualities.

If Austria adheres to Germany's policy of frightfulness, a break with her is certain.

American representatives abroad are instructed to inform neutrals that President Wilson believes that it will make for peace if they follow America's example.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, February 5th.

The report from Paris that America has broken with Austria-Hungary appears to be premature. The latest Washington advice state that diplomatic relations with Austria hang by the slenderest thread.

POSSIBLE POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES IN GERMANY.

PARIS, February 5th.

The newspapers suggest that President Wilson's action may have created formidable political difficulties in Germany, which will compel the German leaders to effect a withdrawal amounting to defeat, with possibly serious consequences.

DUTCH TAKING NO RISKS.

BATAVIA, February 5th.

In view of the new German submarine warfare, mail and cargo steamers which have already sailed have been ordered to put in at the nearest Dutch Indian ports and to await orders from Holland.

GERMAN GUNBOAT ABLEAZE.

NEW YORK, February 5th.

The German gunboat, *Geier*, interned at Honolulu, has been set on fire by her crew. She is now blazing.

THE HUN BUSY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, February 5th.

According to a message from Reuter, the crews of twenty-three Austro-German ships in the Philippines attempted to destroy the vessels' machinery.

The Customs officers discovered the engine rooms of nine steamers to be wrecked, while fires were burning under the empty boilers of the others.

THE BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.

Mr. Hoover, the Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, states that transportation by the Commission is suspended. The Commission's ships in Indian and other ports have been instructed to await orders. It is hoped that the transportation will be resumed soon.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 5th.

The American Embassy has requested Americans not to leave France until further orders.

AMERICAN KILLED ON BRITISH SHIP.

LONDON, February 5th.

The Admiralty announces that the survivors of the British steamer *Evestone* report that the ship was sunk by shell-fire from a submarine.

The crew abandoned the sinking ship, whereupon the submarine shelled their boats and the master and three seamen were killed, while the second mate was severely wounded. The killed included a Baltimore seaman.

GERMANY LESS "FRIGHTFUL."

THE HAGUE, February 5th.

The German Government has notified Mr. Gerard that the Americans captured by the German raider will be released.

INTERNED GERMANS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 5th.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, has received cabled instructions to break off all relations with Germany. This means the abandonment of the Embassy's work for the 35,000 Germans interned in France.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY PREPARING TO CLIMB DOWN.

NEGOTIATING WITH NEUTRALS FOR MORE CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, February 6th.

Indications are increasing that Germany is preparing for a climb down. It is reported that negotiations are proceeding with neutrals with a view to further concessions. This is what is going on beneath the surface, and it contrasts strikingly with the sword-rattling attitude of the German Press, which announces the rupture in large headlines, and declares that it is no surprise, as it was long expected. Some of the papers give crumbs of comfort, affecting to believe that submarines have now a freer hand, and crazily maintain that Germany has carried out all her promises to America.

The semi-official *Lokalanzeiger* warns President Wilson that he is bringing a terrible responsibility on his head. But no threat would terrify Germany.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* plainly tells President Wilson that his action would not deter Germany from doing what she likes, since Hindenburg has assured the nation that the military situation enables the people to say—"Damn the consequences of ruthless submarining."

TURKEY'S GRAND VIZIER RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

The Sultan of Turkey has accepted the Grand Vizier's resignation, and he will be succeeded by Talow Bey. The war policy is unchanged.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

CANCELLING EXEMPTIONS.

LONDON, February 4th.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in accordance with the War Cabinet's decision, is instructing every Government Department to cancel forthwith all exemptions of men up to and including twenty-two years of age who are fit for general military service, but scheduling as temporarily exempt those employed in the production of steel, or in agriculture, mines, quarries, railway shops, transport and shipyards.

HONGKONG COMPANY AND THE WAR LOAN.

LONDON, February 5th.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton has taken up a million sterling's worth of War Loan stock.

THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

RELIEF WORK.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.

The rescue ship *Aurora* has sent a wireless message to the effect that she has relieved seven of the Shackleton party marooned in Ross Sea. Three others have perished.

The *Aurora* is due at Wellington on the 10th inst.

THE LATE EARL OF CROMBIE. MEMORIAL SERVICE AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, February 5th.

A memorial service to the late Earl of Crombie was held at All Saints' Church, the Bishop of Jerusalem officiating.

The High Commissioner, representatives of the Sultan, Ministers, diplomats and a representative congregation were present. The "Last Post" was most impressively sounded in the courtyard of the Church.

OBITUARIES.

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON.

LONDON, February 5th.

The death is announced of the Earl of Harrington, Lieut. Col. Commanding the Cheshire Yeomanry and Master of the Harrington Hounds. The heir to the title and estates is the Hon. Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope.

PAUL RUBENS.

LONDON, February 5th.

The death is announced of the composer, Paul Rubens.

[Paul Alfred Rubens, dramatic author and composer, was born on April 25th, 1876. After leaving Oxford, he was a student at the Inner Temple, but later he gave up the career of a barrister for dramatic and musical work. At one time he was an ardent amateur actor. He wrote some of the incidental music for Sir Herbert Tree's revival of "Twelfth Night" but has chiefly written music to his own lyrics and librettos. He was the author of "Three Little Maids," "The Dairymaids" (with Frank Tourne), "Miss Hook of Holland," "The Balkan Princess," "The Girl from Utah," "The Sunshine Girl" and many other musical comedies.]

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

MORE "FRIGHTFULNESS."

"CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, February 6th.

The Admiralty announces that the *City of Birmingham* was torpedoed without warning on November 27th, when 128 miles from land, with a crew of 145, and passengers totalling 170, of whom 90 were women and children.

There was a heavy swell, but the boats were lowered within ten minutes of the explosion.

The Captain remained on board till the vessel sank, and was picked up later. The women were as calm as if they were going to their meals, and sang when in the boats.

A doctor and three of the crew were, presumably, drowned.

MADE IN GERMANY.

HOLLAND'S "SATISFACTION."

LONDON, February 6th.

A German wireless Press message today announces "there is general satisfaction in the Dutch shipping world at the change in the boundary of the barred zone opening a road without danger to Dutch ships." This is described as a new proof that Germany is taking an interest in neutrals' consideration.

DUTCH VESSEL TORPEDOED.

WHAT WILL GERMANY DO?

LONDON, February 6th.

The Admiralty announces that the Dutch steamship *Gamma* was proceeding from New York to Amsterdam with a cargo of oil cake for the Netherlands Government when a German submarine, on Thursday, opened fire with a gun and subsequently sank her with bombs.

It will be interesting to learn what distortion of international law Germany will employ in justification.

EARLIER CABLES.

SINKINGS.

The following steamers have been sunk:—*Isle of Barren* (British), *Gamma* (Dutch), *Ymer* and *Heimland* (the *First* (Norwegian), *Helicon* (Greek), *Butron*, *Da de Novembre* and *Algora* (Spanish); and also a British trawler and a Russian barquentine.

Ten Norwegians and three Spaniards were drowned.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, February 6th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—"We repulsed three attempted raids on the Somme front."

The local operation was carried out last night, north-east of Gueudecourt, was entirely successful. We occupied 500 yards of trench and captured 72 prisoners.

We repulsed two counter-attacks and entered the enemy lines last night at three points in the neighbourhood of Bouchavesnes, Pys, and Grandcourt.

The enemy made four unsuccessful counter-attacks on our new front east of Beaucourt. Our positions are now consolidated, and we have captured other 39 prisoners.

A party which reached our lines on the north-east of Vermelles was ejected.

Three German aeroplanes have been destroyed and three driven down damaged. One of our machines is missing.

FRENCH CAPTURE.

MACHINE-GUN AND PRISONERS.

LONDON, February 6th.

A French communiqué says:—"A coup de main on Reichackerort resulted in the capture of a machine-gun and 10 prisoners."

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

PROFITABLE ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, February 5th.

The French communiqué says:—"An enemy coup de main in the region of Bar-leux, south of the Somme, was repulsed with losses. We took several prisoners."

We conducted several raids without loss, notably in the sector of Chambrettes, north of Pont-a-Mousson and in Alsace, and brought back material and prisoners.

A French air squadron bombed an aerodrome at Colmar, in Alsace, military factories at Rombach, and railway stations at Chauny, Ham and Appilly. A fire was caused at the last-named place.

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 5th.

A German wireless official message states:—"A counter-attack against the English regained the greater part of the lost trenches to the east of Beaucourt. We took a hundred prisoners."

A strong English attack to the north of Beaucourt failed.

Strong enemy forces repeatedly assailed from the east of Grandcourt to the south of Puy.

Fighting is proceeding on the road between Beaulencourt and Gueudecourt.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

APPROACHING KUT.

LONDON, February 5th.

A Mesopotamia night official message says that on Friday our cavalry reached a point on the right bank of the Tigris, twenty-five miles west of Kut-el-Amara, opposite the Turkish advanced base.

On Saturday, west of the Hai-Tigris junction, they captured three successive lines of trenches on a 650 yards front and 400 yards in depth, inflicting heavy losses.

We now control the mouth of the Hai opposite Kut-el-Amara.

LABOUR GRIEVANCE. MINISTERS AS "MERE OFFICE BOYS IN THE GOVERNMENT."

Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P., President of the General Federation of Trade Unions, made the following statement when addressing a special conference of the federation at Holborn Hall:—

"The trade union movement in particular has paid a great price for the Coalition Government, and, speaking for myself personally and myself only, I am not sorry that this Coalition Government has collapsed. I want to say at once that I have no objection to the Labour movement being represented in the next Government, but I think it ought to be on condition that at least we get some responsible positions for our men, other than the ones we had in the late Coalition Government. "In my own judgment our own men have been mere office boys in the Government, and at the same time doing a tremendous amount of work in keeping the organised Labour movement in this country loyal to the Government. Our men have readily allowed their rules and regulations to lapse that have taken generations to build up, and in every direction in which you care to look you will find that Labour has made tremendous sacrifices in order that this country may succeed in the task in which she is engaged. I believe if we had had our men in some responsible positions in the Government the trade union movement, in particular, would not have been asked to make the tremendous sacrifices they have made without some compensation being given to them."

NO MORE SHELLS ON SUNDAYS.

"SEVEN DAYS' LABOUR GIVES SIX DAYS' OUTPUT."

"Except for quite short periods continuous work is a profound mistake and does not pay—output is not increased." This is the conclusion arrived at after exhaustive inquiries by the Health of Munition Workers Committee into the question of working hours, and more particularly of Sunday labour. As a result the discontinuance of Sunday labour has been arranged in all national shell factories and in the national projectile factories. In the latter factories exception will be made in the case of rectification of shells and the cleaning of shops.

Throughout the North-East Coast district a general order has already been issued prohibiting Sunday labour except for necessary repairs or work of quite exceptional urgency. The committee states that:—

"If the maximum output is to be secured and maintained for any length of time a weekly period of rest must be allowed. On economic and social grounds alike this weekly period of rest is best provided on Sunday."

Many firms reported that "Seven days' labour only produces six days' output." The workers themselves were at first attacked by the high rates of wages for Sunday work, but it was found that they soon began to "lost time."

The committee, which includes amongst its members representatives of the Home Office, Admiralty and Supply Departments of the Ministry of Munitions, have approved the terms of the New Munitions of War General Order, recently made by the Home Office, under which the hours of labour for women and girls have been reduced to a maximum total of 60 per week, and the hours for boys under 18 to a maximum total of 63 per week, except when employed on the overtime system, when a maximum of 65 is sanctioned.

SHIPPING NOTES.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "GLENAMOY."

The motor ship *Glenamoy*, belonging to the Glen Line, which is to trade to China and Japan, has completed a very satisfactory trial trip from Glasgow around the North of Scotland, during which some extremely bad weather was experienced.

The vessel is probably the biggest fitted with internal combustion engines now in service as a cargo-carrying craft (says *Lloyd's List Weekly Summary*). She is 435 feet in length, has a beam of 57 feet 7 inches, and a depth of 27 feet 2 inches; the gross tonnage being 5,500, while the cargo-carrying capacity is about 10,300 tons; besides which about 900 tons of oil fuel can be carried.

The speed at 10 and 11 knots, although well over 12 knots has been attained when running light.

This new vessel is a thoroughly modern craft, and is provided with a very big electrical plant, as all the auxiliaries are electrically operated. There is only a very small boiler used for heating the cabins and for supplying a steam jet in case of fire. The auxiliaries include no fewer than nineteen electrically-driven winches, of which four are capable of lifting seven tons and practically all the remainder four tons. Even the steering gear is electrically operated and is of the Hele Shaw type, while the cooking in the galley is carried out by electricity.

There is a large refrigerating plant on board and a refrigerating space for about 700 tons; this being one of the first motor ships to have such an equipment.

The *Glenamoy* will take on at Singapore on the home voyage sufficient oil fuel to carry her back to England and then out to Singapore once more.

TORPEDO PROOF.

U.S. Naval construction experts at Washington have just completed tests, which they declare demonstrate that the new battleships will be practically torpedo-proof. These tests have shown that it will require ten of the torpedoes now in use to destroy one of the new dreadnoughts, whereas the ordinary battleship now being destroyed by two well-placed hits.

WHITEAWAY'S

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

GOOD STYLES. COMFORTABLE FITTINGS

BLACK CALF BOOTS.

WHOLE GOLOSH, OPEN TAB, NEAT TOE CAP, WELLIED.

PRICE \$13.50 PAIR.

ALSO IN A SLIGHTLY BETTER QUALITY.

PRICE \$15.00 PAIR.

TAN CALF BOOTS
RICH DARK BROWN UPPERS
WHOLE GOLOSH, OPEN TAB,
ROUND TOE
PRICE \$15.00 PAIR.

ALSO IN A LIGHTER SHADE
AND BETTER QUALITY.
PRICE \$17.00 PAIR.

TAN BROGUE SHOES
MEDIUM WEIGHT, HALF LEATHER
LINED WIDE FITTINGS

PRICE \$15.00 PAIR.



IMPERATOR BOOTS AND SHOES

STOCKED IN BLACK AND TAN,
CALF AND GLACE KID, HIGH
CLASS FOOTWEAR
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Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

EMPIRE CABINET AND PARLIAMENT.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

LORD MILNER ON ESSENTIAL CHANGES.

A conference of members of the British and Dominion Parliaments was held last summer in London under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The Conference discussed a number of Imperial problems—the Constitutional Position; Emigration after the war; India and the Empire; Trade and the Empire; and the Navy, Naval and Military Defence. The discussion on these two problems was opened respectively by Lord Milner, Earl Grey, Lord Islington, Sir George Foster (Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce), and Lord Sydenham. The Conference was held in private, but it was agreed that these five opening addresses should be printed, and they are now issued. To them are added certain speeches made during the discussions on the Constitutional Position and on Naval and Military Defence.

Lord Milner, opening the discussion on the Constitutional Position, stated the problem as follows:—

It is necessary, in order to achieve what we all desire, to make deliberate changes in the present Constitution of the Empire, and, if so, what kind of change is required?

He expressed the opinion that change is required, adding that he could not regard as conclusive the contention that the unity of the Empire in the face of war had shown that it would be "wiser to let well alone."

After two years of the most tremendous war in history, in which we have been aided by the unstinted efforts of Allies incomparably stronger than the Allies of Germany, the issue still hangs in the balance, and yet the British Empire, as I see it, is potentially the most powerful State in the world. Its resources, material and moral, if properly organized, are enormously greater than those of Germany. But neither in war nor in diplomacy is it able to make its weight felt as it ought to be. If it were, the war would have been over a year ago. Indeed, in my opinion, Germany would never have ventured to begin it.

Lord Milner then dealt with the contention that there is no real demand for change by the peoples of the Dominions. If the peoples of the Dominions are contented with their present status, why should we in the United Kingdom make a fuss about it? My answer is that they are not contented. Very gradually, frequently and insistently, the leading statesmen of the Dominions have begun calling attention to the anomalies of the position, and warning us that things cannot go on indefinitely as they are.

The conclusion he believed to be inevitable. If we desire, as we all desire, that the Empire shall endure as one State, and shall constitute, as it alone can, the great bulwark of freedom and progress throughout the world, then we must see to it that the Empire has at its head an authority which can deal for it with the rest of the world as the representative of all its self-governing peoples. Such a Government cannot grow of itself out of the ground. It can only be the result of a great and deliberate effort of constitutional reconstruction.

The essential changes, stated in the very latest outline, are in Lord Milner's opinion, three. First, the creation of a new Imperial Cabinet, and the determination of the extent of its authority.

Secondly, "to make the Imperial Ministry answerable to a Parliament, which represents" all the democracies of the Empire, "and which is elected for the exclusive purpose of looking after their common interests." Thirdly, the financial provision to be made for the needs of the Imperial Government.

How are such changes—even if their advisability is admitted—to be brought into being?

"The procedure, I take it, would be something like this. There would have to be an assembly of delegates from the various self-governing communities, which would in the first instance discuss the principles of constitutional reconstruction. If a majority of that assembly ultimately arrived at an agreement, embodied in a series of resolutions, these would have to be handed over to expert draftsmen to prepare the measure or measures necessary to carry them into effect. These measures would then be submitted in draft to the delegates, and only if they survived that ordeal would the time have come to bring the result before the several Parliaments, any one of which might think it necessary to have a popular plebiscite on the subject. With all the hitches which could arise

in so complicated a procedure, many people will doubtless think that there is small chance of anything ever being accomplished. But that depends entirely upon the spirit in which the delegates approach their task, and upon the amount of importance which the public behind them attaches to their arriving at a positive result.

"The reason why past discussions of the Imperial constitutional questions have been so languid and barren is that they have appeared to lack immediate practical interest. 'Closer Union of the Empire,' to use the current phrase, has been regarded as an academic fad, or at best as an interesting possibility of the distant future. But the catastrophic experiences of the past two years, which have altered all our values, have given to this question also a new actuality. They have thrown a vivid flashlight upon the tremendous dangers to which every self-governing community in the Empire, marching singly along its peaceful path of self-development, is exposed. Set any number of representative public men to discuss the establishment of a genuine partnership of the self-governing States in the defensive policy of the Empire as an open question, and nothing may come out of it but a pile of Blue-books. But let their feelings, whatever the actual form of their reference, that what the people they represent desire is not discussion but action, that the question they have to answer is not, 'Is this thing to be done?' but 'How it is to be done' and the outcome will be a more or less complete but perfectly definite scheme.

THE PLACE OF INDIA.

At a moment when India is being given the reality of representation in the coming War Conference of the Empire, special interest also attaches to the address delivered by Lord Islington, now Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in opening the discussion on India and the Empire. His object was especially to make it plain that India is to be given a place in the councils of the Empire. He felt that he first had to dispose of an old and hardened misconception:—

"Old ideas die hard, and in some quarters I have no doubt it is still thought that India is a backward and undeveloped dependency with a vast population relying for government on a small band of Englishmen who control the public services. This was not a correct description of India 20 years ago; still less is it so to-day. It is quite true that India does not possess self-government in the accepted sense, as recognized by the self-governing Dominions; but she does claim, by reason of her size, geographical position, volume of trade, intellectual and political development, military value, and, last but not least, her exceptional position should now be recognized, and that she should be admitted as an articulate member to discussions affecting the Empire as a whole.

This claim, I venture to urge, merits the sympathetic consideration of all who are concerned with the wider aspects of Imperial development."

NO TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Sir George Foster, the only Dominion representative at the Conference who was invited to open a discussion, was peculiarly fitted by his position as Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce to initiate that on Trade and the Empire after the War. He was particularly severe on those who express the belief that after the war Great Britain and the Allies will resume normal trade relations with Germany:—

"The worst aspect of German development to my mind, has been the absolute lack of honour or of honourable feeling. When a man can come into your household, partake of your hospitality, sleep in your beds, eat at your tables, ride your horses, and while he is doing that plot for your destruction and the destruction of your Empire, it indicates an awful and hopeless moral development. It is the German state of mind.

We do not want men of that kind in Canada. You do not want them in Australia. We do not want them anywhere. Then there are the German financiers with English and French names. They will be as active as hornets when the war is over. They must be rooted out and kept out of our country. We cannot afford in the earlier years of reconstruction to have these people in our midst controlling and monopolizing our businesses."

THE WISDOM OF "MRS. SOLOMON."

"Waste not thy substance upon style. For a man knoweth not last year's leftover from this year's fad, but he knoweth a 'vision' when he seeth her."

"Verily," said the merrie bachelor, "my life is like unto an eleven-course dinner. For on Monday I may talk of unto a high-browed damsel; and on Tuesday I may talk love unto a widow; and on Wednesday I may talk nonsense unto a fluffy thing. But a married man must talk domestic economy unto the same woman every night, which is like a table d'hôte menu of a deadening monotony."

Hear now the Prayer of a Damsel of Babylon, Angels and Ministers of Grace. Oh, hear me! Bestow upon me, I pray thee, The smile of a seraph, the voice of a dove, The silence of the sparrow, The eyes of an houri, The blindness of a bat, The figure of a cloak model, The wisdom of Solomon, The ways of a kitten, The conscience of a cat, The self-control of a tin soldier, The pliability of a sofa-cushion, The capriciousness of an automobile, The sensitiveness of a snuff pudding, The sweetness of a cream-puff, The ambition of a totipot, The meekness of a door-mat, The opinions of an echo, The fascinations of a chorus-girl, The patience of Griselda, The mystery of the Catacombs, The faith of a poodle, And the endurance of Atlas. These things I ask in order that I may be all things unto one man!"

—The Sayings of Mrs. Solomon, by Helen Rowland.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

"DOMINATION OVER BELGIUM."

SECRET MEMORANDUM.

[By "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT FORMERLY IN BERLIN.]

Just before Christmas the *Kreuz Zeitung* published the text of a secret memorandum which was unanimously adopted by the Council of the German Navy League at its annual meeting on June 17th and transmitted to the Imperial Chancellor and the Federal Council. It is the most remarkable and illuminating document of the sort which has seen the light since the appearance of the now famous secret memorandum of the six economic leagues, which was communicated to the Imperial Chancellor on May 20th and summarized in *The Times* of August 14th, 1915. The *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks that "for well-known reasons the publication of the memorandum has only now become possible."

The document, which is signed by Grand Admiral von Koester, as President of the Navy League, begins with general remarks on the past services and responsibilities of the league, and pins Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg down to the statement, in one of his Reichstag speeches, that "the meaning and object of this war are for us Germany so firmly constructed and so strongly guarded that nobody again can fall into the temptation to desire to destroy us, and that everybody in the wide world must recognize our right to the active employment of our peaceful strength."

There is then a reference to the "idea of risk" which was supposed to explain the German Navy Laws, and it is declared that there were three main reasons why this "idea of risk" did not prove sufficient to keep Great Britain out of the war. It is, indeed, asserted that any one of the three factors by itself was sufficient to make Great Britain "risk the great game." The first factor was the immense military superiority which Great Britain enjoyed, thanks to her skill in forming alliances, her success in welding together the Empire, and her winning-over of all the important non-German navies—while the United States "shammed neutrality." It is calmly asserted that England had been preparing for the war for 11 years.

THE SECOND AND THIRD FACTORS ARE STATED AS FOLLOWS:—

"On top of this military superiority came the fact that, from the point of view of naval strategy, Germany's geographical position was as unfavourable as it could be. Her only naval base lay in the Far East, and could be held, even against Japan alone, only so long as Russia and England were on Germany's side. In a war against these three Powers, it was bound to fall in a very short time, and so the cruiser war had no base at all. The main object of England—the destruction of German sea trade on the world seas—could thus easily be attained. The strategic position in our home waters was almost as unfavourable. It was true that Great Britain had—for an enormous price—ceded to Germany the watchman of the German river-mouths, Heligoland. But England was still able to block the two exits from the North Sea in the west and in the north, to cripple German shipping in those waters, and, by doing violence to the neutrals on our frontiers, to stop even indirect imports to the German Empire, while British trade, so long as the submarine war was not yet developed, could be carried on in perfect security along England's well-protected coasts.

But when Great Britain decided upon war the determining thought may well have been that, in the very worst event, Germany would never be able seriously to threaten the British Isles, not only because of Germany's numerical inferiority, but because the German Navy in order to get at the English coasts, and mercantile marine must go far from its own resources and advance into the area where the British and French coasts were bristling with defences, where it had no base for operations on a large scale, and where it could create no such base so long as a superior English Fleet was still in existence. The truth of this is conclusively proved by the behaviour of the British Fleet during the war.

BEIJING AND GERMAN ANXIATION.

The memorandum then comes down to business, and deals with German naval aims, under the five headings: "The Coast of Flanders," "Colonial Policy," "Freedom of the Seas," "German Naval Power," and "The Security of the Frontiers of the Empire." The section dealing with Belgium is the longest and most instructive. After a brief reference to the historical importance of Antwerp, and to the fiction that England intended to invade Germany by way of Belgium, the memorandum says:—

At the beginning of the war England was, practically, only a naval Power, which thought that it could satisfy its duties as an ally with an auxiliary army of 150,000 men. England will return from the war both a land Power and a sea Power, with an army of millions based upon compulsory service, and in her hands Belgium would constitute a grievous peril for Germany. The restoration of the former situation of Belgium must with absolute certainty lead to Belgium's becoming openly what before the war it was to be as the result of the secret and unneutral treaties with England and France, and the Belgian people, which is hostile to us, will be only too ready to lead a helping hand. And in the event of another world war a Belgium thus prepared would presumably force Holland also to make common cause with our enemies.

It will be noticed that the Navy League was writing thus about the vast importance of corruption in England. It is a corruption which would be a failure; and also that it pays a handsome tribute to the strong feeling of the Belgian people which the German administration was supposed to have subdued.

THE KEY TO GERMANY'S FUTURE.

Here, then, lies the key to Germany's future, for nothing but a Belgium under Germany's political and military influence could provide the possibility of effectively threatening the British Island-Empire

itself, by enabling our Fleet to create for England that risk which was to be the final purpose of its construction. If the coast of Flanders had been in our power before this war, and if its approaches had been militarily developed, England would never have dared to throw her armies over to France, and it would never have been possible to direct English trade without disturbance to the Thames, and by means of barriers and the use of comparatively small forces to seal for our trade the western exit of the North Sea. It was not necessary for this purpose that we should win Havre, or even Calais or Boulogne; what we at present hold on the coast was entirely sufficient for our purpose. Moreover, if we had held what we now hold on the coast, we should have compelled the English Fleet to divide, and so we should have given our naval forces, which were weaker but operating on the inner line, the possibility of striking blows which would have removed the existing inequality.

The fact that the military position of Belgium, with its flanking position towards France, that uneasy and vain neighbour, will be of incalculable value for us need only be mentioned.

Thus the military and political domination of Germany over Belgium is seen to be a compelling necessity, arising from the geographical situation, the military relations of strength, and the political grouping of the Powers, just as clearly as from Great Britain's destructive will against Germany. A return to the former political situation of Belgium would be equivalent to a defeat in this grievous struggle.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ANTWERP.

The memorandum then once more congratulates Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg on his speech about "real guarantees" in the West, and adds the following extremely interesting remarks:—

From an economic point of view Belgium, even before the war, was an almost indispensable link in the world-encircling chain of German sea trade. Antwerp had become for the Rhinish, Thuringian, and South-German industry an export harbour the place of which could be taken by our North Sea ports only at the cost of considerable sacrifices in time and freight. The expressed intention of our united enemies to go on doing injury to Germany's world trade even after this war will in many respects come to grief on the iron laws which govern our trade and traffic. It must, however, be regarded as certain that in future all possible administrative and fiscal obstacles will be placed in our way. This would be felt in Belgium especially by our old-established German export firms, and in England and France by our Transatlantic lines, for the profits of which it was of the greatest importance to call at Southampton and Cherbourg.

As regards both these points, an Antwerp politically and also economically dependent upon Germany is the only possible substitute, for English and French passengers, who like the rapid and convenient passage on fast German ships, will not be dissuaded from using the ships which run to the Scheldt. From England they will travel via Flushing, and from France they will travel direct; and perhaps Flushing will be destined to play for Antwerp a similar part to that which Cuxhaven in the service of the Hamburg-Amerika Line plays for Hamburg.

AFRICAN COLONIES AND NAVAL BASES.

The section on "Colonial Policy" is short, but interesting. It says:—

Reasons of colonial policy also make it imperative that Belgium and the coast of Flanders should be left in the power of Germany. It is not our business here to prove the absolute necessity of German colonial activity, which can probably be explained better and more exhaustively by others. But the fact is of the greatest importance that only a Germany which is capable of attacking the British Isles themselves can in future prevent Great Britain from again doing violence to German property and life overseas, and for the recovery of the German colonies the defeat of England is indispensable.

The section on "Freedom of the Seas" argues that "paper agreements" are useless, that England hopes to be after this war undisputed master of the world for a century, "as after Trafalgar" and in fact, that nothing is any good but "a Belgium over which floats the German flag." The section on "German Sea Power" repudiates the idea that "Berlin-Baghdad" can be any substitute for Germany's "future on the water," and adds in a few eloquent sentences:—

If, however, our future lies upon the water, the necessity remains for a strong, fear-inspiring Fleet, capable of protecting our sea trade and our colonies. The reasons why our Fleet has not been able to do this have already been indicated in part; our Fleet abroad lacked altogether the bases in which our enemies were so rich, and so it had no possible certainty of keeping up the supply of munitions, coal, and food. This is not the place to discuss what must be done in future in this respect. It seems, however, to emerge from the experience of the war that of all our colonies the West African and the East African are the most important, and that from a military point of view, they would also be the easiest to defend. The effective protection of these colonies, and of German world trade will require a cruiser fleet, able to rely on few but strong land bases, and on floating bases in the shape of supply ships, the speed and seaworthiness of which must correspond to those of the cruisers themselves.

Finally the section on "The Security of the Frontiers of the Empire" applauds the Chancellor's repudiation of a *status quo ante*, and says that the details are not within the province of the Navy League, but adds that it assumes that where Germany annexes coasts she will be careful also to annex neighbouring islands. The memorandum concludes as follows:—

The German Navy League considers the achievement of the war aims set up by your Excellency as possible only if your chief enemy, the author of the world war and the driving-power of our enemies, is so reduced that he can no longer continue the struggle. After what has happened the Navy League considers that it is impossible to arrive at any other agreement with Great Britain than an agreement which consists in fear of our strength. Only upon Germany's strength can Germany's security in future rest.

THE STATES REVISITED.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

HOME OF PEACE IDEALISM.
[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

CHICAGO, November.

What is called the Middle West in the United States comprises the States on either side of the great central valley which is drained by the Mississippi River. It is considered to be politically possibly the most important section of the country. It makes public opinion. This is rather unfortunate at the present time because its people have no means of comprehending Europe. They are an inland people and out of touch of the sea and the problems of the sea. The Alleghenies and Rocky Mountains are natural barriers to the coast. The people of the Middle West occupy an enormous tract of rich and fertile territory. The soil is rich, and large returns to the men who till it. The northernmost States of this section are rich in timber and minerals. Manufactures and industries have been developed. In considering the attitude of the United States on any national policy or national problem, it is highly important to know what the Middle West thinks. On domestic problems and in domestic affairs this section has thought sanely and to the advantage of the country as a whole.

It has not attacked the European problem so resolutely or with as much insight, sympathy, and understanding as it has shown in considering internal problems. So far as one can judge, after travelling about through the States of the Middle West and coming into contact with many types, these people have clearly made up their minds that they do not want to have anything to do with this war except under extreme provocation, and apparently have not made up their minds that they do want to have any closer relations with Europe after the war than they now have. For one thing, and this is typical and one of the minor contributory causes, they are rather suspicious of the strong pro-Ally attitude shown by New York and the East. Generally they view with some apprehension any decided attitude that is taken by New York and the eastern States which involves the other parts of the country. For the eastern States, be it known, are the home of plutocracy, and so far as the West and the Middle West are concerned, the plutocrat is always fair game.

PUBLIC OPINION.

By the time I had travelled through some of these middle western States, I had talked with some hundreds of men who could, each in his own way, more or less reflect representative public opinion. Some of them had voted for Hughes and some had voted for Wilson. Without a single exception, I think, I found that each of them had voted for the man of his choice reluctantly, and had only made up his mind at the last moment before election. Oddly enough, some had voted for Hughes because they thought he could be better trusted to keep the country out of war than could Wilson. Others had voted for Wilson for the same reason. In another group of persons, strongly pro-Ally in their sentiments, might be found a man who had voted for Wilson because they thought he would be quicker to sever relations with Germany in the event of another Lusitania incident. For the same reason men in the same group had voted for Hughes. Nothing shows more clearly than this difference the lack of any crystallization of sentiment in the country.

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

One very intelligent publicist with whom I talked had voted reluctantly, after long delay in making up his mind, because he thought on the whole the President had done fairly well, and at any rate promised better than Hughes. He did not pretend to be enthusiastic about Wilson, but was glad in common with every one else that the United States had been kept out of war. He thought Wilson had maintained peace with honour, on the whole. He did not think the United States was prepared to pay too high a price to keep out of the war. If direct attacks were made on American ships, the Americans throughout the country would and should participate in hostilities. He strongly expressed his belief that there was no present sentiment in the Middle West for any alliance or agreement after the war, political or commercial, with Great Britain or any European belligerent. The sentiment of the Middle West was all in favour of continued isolation of the United States from European affairs. To his knowledge the people here had given no thought to the effect of the outcome of the war on the United States and were not asking the Administration to do anything. Sentiment had not been formulated or crystallized. He thought that if this country was faced after the war with the choice of an agreement or an understanding with either of the two groups of belligerents, it would prefer to choose neither until the people had seen how the European rivalries worked out. He felt strongly that, as long as this country had the capacity to sell and the desire and the capacity to buy abroad, both the rival groups in Europe would bid for trade. He personally had given some thought to our trade attitude towards Europe after the war and thought he would prefer to see first what would happen in any clash between the Allies working under a trade agreement against the Central Empires such as was proposed by the Paris Economic Conference. This representative man's attitude was cool, detached, and aloof. He professed to be a partisan of the Allies, but thought the war would end in a draw. He interpreted the result of the Presidential election to mean that the country was on a dead centre and had no decided drift or tendency in any direction, and that the people manifested no dominant leaning or thrust toward any desired end.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KING OF HUNGARY CROWNED.

CEREMONY CURTAILED OWING TO THE WAR.

A message from Budapest states that the coronation of King Charles and Queen Zita took place in Budapest on December 30th. Several portions of the ordinary coronation ceremony had to be omitted owing to the war, but the town was lavishly decorated.

The King and Queen left the Castle at 9.30 a.m. for the Cathedral, where the King was robed in the mantle and girded with the sword of St. Stephen. The pair then went to the higher altar, where they sat on the throne surrounded by Barons of the Empire, and the celebration of High Mass was begun.

The Palatine, Count Tisza, placed the crown on the head of the King, and the crown was held over the shoulder of the Queen, who then arose with her suite and left for the Castle. The King, while on the throne, knighted several officers who had specially distinguished themselves at the front. While the guns were firing the salute and the church bells were ringing, the King stepped on the dais in front of the Cathedral before the assembled people, carrying the cross in his left hand, with his right hand raised to take the oath. The procession then proceeded to the coronation mound, which had been formed of earth obtained from all the counties of the kingdom. The King ascended the mound and waved the sword of St. Stephen towards the four corners of the earth, in order to symbolize that he will protect it against all its foes. After this ceremony the King returned to the Castle for the coronation banquet.

SOUTHERN SLAV REFUSAL TO ATTEND.

At a sitting of the Diet of Croatia on December 22nd, the President read a message from the Ban of Croatia inviting the Diet to elect a delegation to attend the coronation at Budapest. The Leader of the Opposition, Herr Pavelitch, speaking for the three Southern Slav parties comprising the Opposition, said:—

"We respect the invitation. Hungary oppresses her Slav subjects. Hungary is the cruellest oppressor of small nationalities. The Hungarian Government is corrupt and brutal. The coronation of the King of Hungary thus represents for us the enthronement of that tyranny."

The whole of the Opposition then demonstratively left the building. Wilson's foreign policy, in his opinion, had played no controlling part in the election. It had been considered by the voters as a whole and as a part of his domestic record. He would be puzzled to explain clearly why he had voted for Wilson, and he thought many others were in effect in the same state of mind. Mr. Wilson seems to have got all these drifting votes, or the greater number of them. Most of the women voters, he thought, supported Wilson because he kept us out of war. That was all they had asked regardless of any provocation or cause for fighting.

AMERICAN IDEALS.

My informant added that the whole actual aspect of the war and its meaning was so remote as entirely to elude the imagination and grasp of this Middle Western country. The average man of his acquaintance out here, he said, could not see how the war affected him, or feel in any sense it was his war. He simply did not understand in the least what the people in Great Britain and France meant when they said they were fighting the battles of the United States.

Through the people of this part of the country there runs a strong strain of idealism. They want to make the world a better place to live in. They seek to build good houses for themselves and schools for their children. They want to be friends with their neighbours. They are peaceful. The aggressive peace propaganda which has been conducted in the United States for the past half-dozen years has fallen on fertile ground, and it is now bearing fruit. I venture to believe that the present desire to keep out of war is not due to materialism or cowardice, cloth or any mean and unworthy motive, but to this idealism and good will and neighbourliness toward the whole world. To these people the war is a bad dream. They won't, or they are slow to, understand that this is a real and terrible world, and that a nation's character is formed as a man's character, through contact and conflict with the world's rough hand. A decade of preaching universal peace has brought them toward the state of mind that induced Henry Ford to start his "peace ship" to Europe last winter "to get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas."

That was but an extreme manifestation of an ardent spirit basing his action on grotesque ignorance of present European conditions. There are very few of these "peace at any price and at all hazards" men to be found. They are in distinct little groups. But the average run of people whom one encounters are inclined in the same general direction without going so far. Their hearts incline toward peace, and they as yet see no reason why the United States should become a belligerent. They would fight if the reason were made plain to them why they should, and if they felt that the country's rights were affected. It is easy enough to find, however, in casual conversation, plenty of men who are of the belief that American citizens should not travel at this time in any of the ships of the belligerents. So far as one can discover, after inquiries covering now nearly three weeks, more people of this section of the country are inclined to accept Mr. Bryan's views as to Americans in belligerent ships than to accept Mr. Roosevelt's.

FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE.

ALLIES' REPLY TO GERMANY.

The following is the official translation of the Allies' reply to the German Peace Note communicated by the French Government on behalf of the Allied Powers to the United States Ambassador in Paris, December 30th:—

The Allied Governments of Russia, France, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal and Roumania, united for the defence of the freedom of nations and faithful to their undertakings not to lay down their arms except in common accord, have decided to return a joint answer to the illusory peace proposals which have been addressed to them by the Governments of the enemy Powers through the intermediary of the United States, Spain, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

As a prelude to any reply, the Allied Powers feel bound to protest strongly against the two material assertions made in the Note from Germany. The one, professing to throw upon the Allies the responsibility of the war, and the other proclaiming the victory of the Central Powers.

The Allies cannot admit a claim which is thus untrue in each particular, and is sufficient alone to render sterile all attempts at negotiations. The Allied nations have for 30 months been engaged in a war which they had done everything to avoid. They have shown by their actions their devotion to peace. This devotion is as strong to-day as it was in 1914; and after the violation by Germany of her solemn engagements, Germany's promise is no sufficient foundation on which to re-establish the peace which she broke.

A mere suggestion, without statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened, is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the Imperial Government of a sham (pretended) proposal, lacking all substance and precision, would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war manoeuvre.

It is founded on a calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present, and the future.

As for the past, the German Note takes no account of the facts, dates, and figures which establish that the war was desired, provoked, and declared by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

At the Hague Conference it was the German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament. In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addressed to Serbia an ultimatum, declared war upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had at once been accorded. The Central Empires then rejected all attempts made by the Entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a Conference, France proposed an International Commission, the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration, and Russia standing on the eve of the conflict, but to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect. Belgium was invaded by an Empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which has had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were "scraps of paper" and that "necessity knows no law."

At the present moment these sham (pretended) offers of peace, on the part of Germany, rest on "We May" and "We Can," which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation, and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded upon these terms would be only to the advantage of the aggressors, who, after imagining that they would reach their goal in two months, discovered after two years that they could never attain it.

As for the future, the disasters caused by the German declaration of war, the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her Allies against both belligerents and neutrals demand penalties (sanctions—retribution), reparation, and guarantees. Germany avoids the mention of any of these.

In reality these overtures made by the Central Powers are nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of the war, and to end it by imposing a German peace.

The object of the overtures is to create discussion in public opinion (through the "L'Espresso" disturb opinion) in Allied countries. But that public opinion has, in spite of all the sacrifices endured by the Allies, already given its answer with admirable firmness, and has denounced the empty pretence (vide emptiness) of the declaration of the Enemy Powers.

They have the further object of stiffening public opinion in Germany and in the countries allied to her, and to make them feel that they must stand by their losses, by the supreme effort which has been imposed upon their inhabitants.

They endeavour to deceive and intimidate public opinion in neutral countries whose inhabitants have long since made up their minds where the initial responsibility rests, have recognized existing responsibilities, and are far too enlightened to favour the designs of Germany by abandoning the defence of human freedom.

Finally, these overtures attempt to justify in advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labour and forced enlistment of inhabitants against their own countries, and violations of neutrality.

Fully conscious of the gravity of this moment, but equally conscious of its requirements, the Allied Governments, closely united to one another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

Once again the Allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation of violated rights and liberties, recognition of the principle of nationalities, and of the free existence of small States; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end, once and for all, force (armed) which has constituted a perpetual menace to the nations (qui les nations) which have so long threatened the nations, and to afford the only effective

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRO-GERMAN INTRIGUE IN PORTUGAL.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT SUPPRESSED.

A revolutionary movement under the leadership of Senhor Machado Santos has been suppressed (writes The Times Correspondent at Lisbon on December 15th). Santos himself was arrested at Abrantes as he was entering that town with a small following.

At last night's sitting of Parliament a motion was passed sanctioning the continuance under arrest of the members suspected of participating in the movement.

Senhor Machado Santos, who led the Republican troops in October, 1910, in Lisbon, is sometimes called the Founder of the Republic. He was born in Lisbon in 1875, and was a lieutenant in the Navy at the time of the revolution, in the preparation of which he had taken a principal part by organising the Carbonarios, or secret revolutionary lodges. For his services he was given the rank of captain and a pension of £200 a year. After the revolution Senhor Santos constituted himself the candid critic of the Government and of Republican political tendencies, and gathered round him a small group of Independents or Reformists. In his newspaper O Intransigente in 1911 he wrote that the Republic was very different from what people had imagined, and in 14 months it had done more harm than 14 years of Monarchy.

The Portuguese Legation informs The Times that some pro-German elements of the population endeavoured to make trouble in order to create discord on the subject of the dispatch of a Portuguese expedition to France. The Government was aware of the designs of this small group of malcontents, and suppressed them very early. Throughout the country perfect order now reigns. All the troops have remained on the side of the Government.

A CROWDED LIFE.

EX-NAVAL FIREMAN'S NAVY ADVENTURES.

At the Hampstead police-court last month Fraser Bloxham, aged nineteen, a naval fireman, was charged with being a person amenable to the Military Service Act and failing to report.

The prisoner was arrested in Southampton-road, Hampstead, where he tried to escape from a third-floor bedroom window.

Prisoner said he joined the Navy as a boy of thirteen, and served for two years in the old *Arcturion*. Afterwards he went round the world, coming to New Zealand.

When war broke out he was on one of H.M. torpedo destroyers, and left it two days before it was sunk. He was in the North Sea all the winter, and was afterwards taken sick and sent home to Hauler Hospital. Soon after re-joining he was discharged for striking a superior officer. Later he saved a man's life at the detention barracks, and was commended by the judge at Winchester Assizes, and given an award.

He then joined the merchant service, and was placed on a transport. He was at the landing at Suvla Bay, and also at the subsequent evacuation of Gallipoli. He was afterwards taken sick again, and had since been unable to get another ship. He was willing to join up, and would go to France to-day, if necessary. The police-sergeant who arrested the prisoner said that in addition to these numerous adventures he was also a boxer of some repute, and had fought several contests at the National Sporting Club and at the Ring in the name of Seaman Jack Collins.

Prisoner was fined £1, and ordered to be handed over to a military escort.

guarantees for the future security of the world.

In conclusion, the Allied Powers think it necessary to put forward the following considerations, which show the special situation of Belgium after two and a half years of war.

In virtue of international treaties signed by five great European Powers, of whom Germany was one, Belgium enjoyed, before the war, a special status, rendering her territory inviolable and placing her, under the guarantee of the Powers, outside all European conflicts. She was, however, in spite of these treaties, the first to suffer the aggression of Germany. For this reason the Belgian Government think it necessary to define the aims which Belgium has never ceased to pursue while fighting side by side with the Entente Powers, for right and justice.

Belgium has always scrupulously fulfilled the duties which her neutrality imposed upon her. She has taken up arms to defend her independence and her neutrality violated by Germany, and to show that she remains faithful (et pour rester fidèle) and to be true to her international obligations. On August 4th, 1914, in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor admitted that this aggression constituted an injustice contrary to the laws of nations and pledged himself in the name of Germany to repair it.

During two and a half years this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the occupying forces, which have exhausted the resources of the country, ruined its industries, devastated its towns and villages, and have been responsible for innumerable massacres, executions, and imprisonments. At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting Belgian citizens by thousands and reducing them to slavery.

Belgium before the war asked for nothing but to live in harmony with all her neighbours. Her King and her Government have but one aim—the re-establishment of peace and justice (l'établissement de la paix et de la justice). But they only desire (desire) only a peace which would assure to their country legitimate reparation, guarantees, and safeguards for the future.

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the dainty little gentle-nature laxatives which assure daily regularity, care biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, foul-smelling breath. Of all chemists, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25, Southview Road, Shanghai, 30 cents the box, post free.

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HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE SECRETARY

PRICE 1/6

DAILEY PRESS PRINTED

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 10th Feb.—The Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Nobis—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.
Tuesday, 13th Feb.—Nobis—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Wednesday, 14th Feb.—12.15 p.m.—Ladies' Recreation Club, Annual General Meeting at the City Hall.
Monday, 19th Feb.—12.30 p.m.—Gardner & Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
Thursday, 22nd Feb.—Nobis—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Saturday, 24th Feb.—Nobis—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.
Monday, 26th Feb.—Hongkong Races—1st Day.
Tuesday, 27th Feb.—Hongkong Races—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 28th Feb.—Hongkong Races—3rd Day.
Saturday, 3rd March.—Hongkong Races—4th Day.
Saturday, 10th March.—12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building.

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Whisky is the whisky with a growing popularity, because its elegant flavour is solely due to original fineness developed by Age. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

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E. V. D. PAER, Superintendent.

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A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 7th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Feb. 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"WENGCHOW"	On 8th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Feb. D'light.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 12th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Feb. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
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"HAIBONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th Feb., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 13th Feb., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rake Pier).

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General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

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Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to COLOMBO	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
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STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave STORM about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE	AWA MARU	WED. DAY, 7th Feb., at Noon.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	Capt. Hayashi	12,500
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	WED. DAY, 14th Feb., at Noon.
	Capt. Terada	12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA, THURSTAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TENSHIN MARU	WED. DAY, 14th Feb.
	Capt. Shirai	8,000
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	SATURDAY, 10th Feb., at 10 A.M.
	Capt. Soyeda	12,500
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU	WED. DAY, 7th Feb., at 10 A.M.
	Capt. Takano	12,500
	MIYAZAKI MARU	MONDAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.
	Capt. Teranaka	12,000

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 10th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	28,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	28,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERLA MARU	9,500 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.

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Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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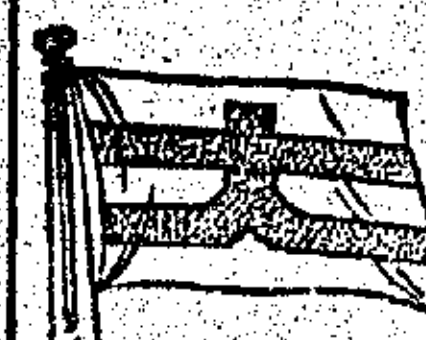
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Maula, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ningpo, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU"	WED. DAY, 7th Feb., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 15th Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the POON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.0 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Shungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Shatin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Saamei	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamshui	4.00 P.M.	—

From Shungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kumohuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

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are the most reliable on the market for

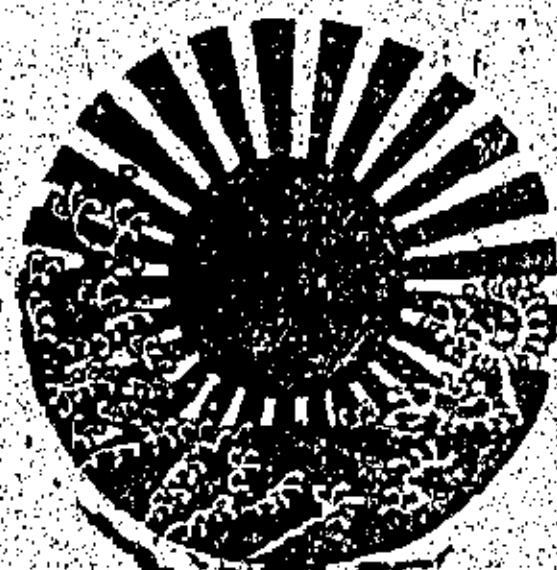
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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 6th.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	24 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	24 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	24 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	24 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	24 1/2
Overseas Bank 4 months' sight	24 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	227 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	227 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	56 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	56 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	171 1/2 nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	171 1/2 nom.
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	171 1/2 nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	171 1/2 nom.
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	100 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	112
On MANILA—On demand	100 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand	100 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand	100 1/2
On RAFFLES—On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON—On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
On HANKOW—On demand	6 1/2
HONGKONG, Bank's Buying Rate	88 1/2
JOHN LAM, 100 lbs. per ton	88 1/2
BAR SILVER, per oz.	37 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Hongkong, 30 cents' pieces	\$0.02 Premium.
Hongkong, 10	0.25
Canton, 10	\$3.42 discount.
Canton, 10	\$3.55

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 6th FEBRUARY, 1917.

Stocks.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LATE DIVIDEND.
BANKS—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$720		22 3/4 int. oct. 1916
INSURANCES—				
Cantons	\$5	\$375		\$25 for 1916
China Fire	\$20	\$115		\$8 for 1916
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$367 1/2 sales		\$27 for 1916
North China	\$25	Tls. 160		27 1/2 for 1916
Unions	\$100	\$900		\$66 for 1916
Yangtze	\$40	\$255		\$18 for 1916
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$116		\$14 for year ending 31-10-16
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$204 sales		\$1 for 1916
Indo-China Prof.	\$25	\$414		10-10-16 for 1916
Do. Def.	\$25	\$129 sales		\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-16
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$82 buyers		\$12 for 1916
China Sugars	\$100	\$126 buyers		First year
Malabar Sugars	\$30	\$39 buyers		
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—				
Kwai Yuen Wharf Co.	\$50	\$86 sellers		\$3.50 for 1916
Y. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$126 sales		\$24 int. for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 87 sel.		Tls. 74 for year ending 30-4-16
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$93		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$100	\$112 sellers		\$3 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$100	\$913		\$7 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$7 buyers		\$5 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$35 sellers		\$2 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$74 sellers		\$3.25 for 1916
OILS—				
Langkat	\$10	Tls. 20		Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	\$2	100 1/2		7- for 1916
Ural Caspian	\$1	30 1/2		2 for 1916/16
MINING—				
Kaias	\$1	36 1/2		1/- int. oct. year ending 31-10-16
Ranb	\$1	\$2.40 sellers		None since 1916
Teahoh	\$1	31 1/2		5/- int. account 1916
CORPORATE MILLS—				
Evo	Tls. 50	T. 145		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 184 sel.		Tls. 14 for year ending 30-11-16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 418		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Yangtze	Tls. 5	Tls. 54 sel.		Nil for 1916
MISCELLANEOUS—				
China Borneo	\$12	88		72 cents for 1916
China Lights	\$5	\$4.80 buy.		None since 1906
China Providents	\$10	\$8.90 sel.		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$23 1/2		\$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$11.65		60 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$49 buyers		\$2.25 for year ending 29-3-16
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$160		\$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$344		\$1 int. account 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$93		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Trams	\$5	\$7.20		Int. 77 account 1916
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$1		72 for year ending 31-10-16
Do. New	\$5	\$3		do. 1916-16
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3		25 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Union Waterboats	\$10	\$10		\$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$88 buyers		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6 sellers		None since 1914

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$2.00	65 p.c.	10 p.c.
Ayer Panas	\$1	Oct.	\$2.40	35 p.c.	20 p.c.
Glenaly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.40	43 p.c.	20 p.c.
Kedah	\$1	June	\$2.10	40 p.c.	—
Kempas	\$1	Aug.	\$2.20	30 p.c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$2	Dec.	\$2.65	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$2.30	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
New Sorendah	\$2	Dec.	\$2.30	23 p.c.	12 1/2 p.c.
Sandyroft	\$2	Jan.	\$2.10	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Tepah	\$10	Dec.	\$2.10	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/10 1/2		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

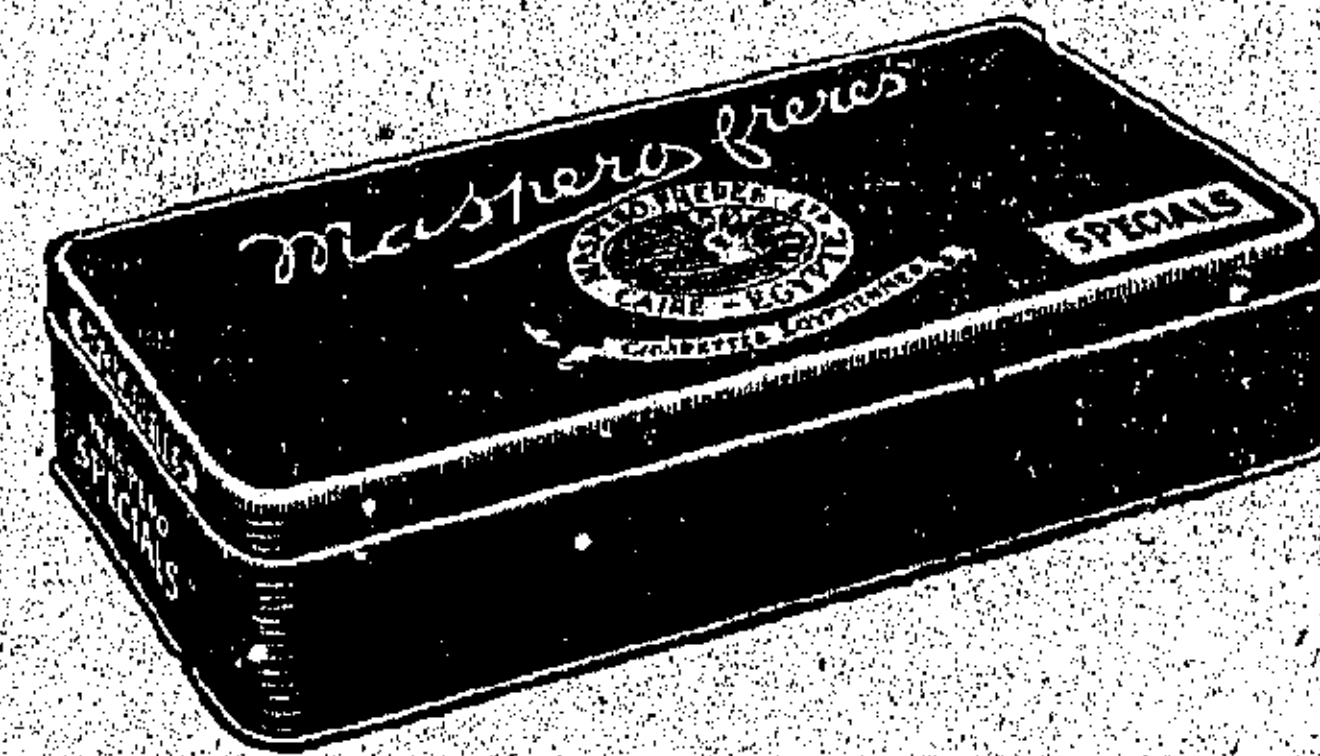
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BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/— \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Esq. Hon. Mr. P. H. Helyear.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

C. S. Gabbay, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST AMOUNTS.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1916. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luohai, Tientsin, Ningbo, Hangchow, Wochow, Shanghai, Chiatsin, Lanchow, Hsinchow, Ningpo, Kaiping, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowien, TAIWAN: Chefoo, Tientsin, Linchi, Linting, Tientsin, Yihuh, Hsinchow, Chefoo, Tientsin, TAIYUAN: Yunchow, Poochow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Munkdon, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkow, Antung, CANTON: KUYANG, Peking, Kuyang's Sinyang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1916. [14]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 4,880,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.

FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, KARENKO, KERNING, MAKUNG, PISAN, SHENCHIKU, TAIPEH, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.

CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOOSHOW, HANKOW, KUNMING, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA.

LONDON BANKERS.

Capital and Currents Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 8, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1916. [104]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 562,500

Reserve Fund ... 562,500

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915. [62]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on VIKER DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.